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TINY CYPRUS HOLDS LAST GATE TO EAST

Britain Keeps Balance on Island Between Greek and Turkish Inhabitants

HELLENIC ELEMENTS PRESS FOR AUTONOMY

Crown Colony Increases Its Prosperity by Aid of British Taxpayer

By CAPT. OWEN TWEEDY
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NICOSIA, Cyprus—The difficult problem of Cyprus is one which is bound to become yearly more pressing as other developments in the Near East assume a more and more permanent character.

At present a recurring legislative deadlock seems to have become the habitual state of affairs on the island, though the government is carried on notwithstanding. When contentious legislation is at stake, the 12 delegates representing the Greek—the largest—element of the population are usually found on one side. On the other are the contingent of nine officially nominated by Britain—the island is a British crown colony—and the three representatives of the Turkish minority who normally vote with the British. The result is a tie, after which the Governor generally gives his casting vote in favor of the government program.

Sally-Port of Crusades

The situation, though farcical in many respects, is not altogether unhealthy, securing, as it does, the rights of the Turkish minority. But to the Greek Cypriots, this Anglo-Turkish alliance in the legislature of the island is quite unsatisfactory; and it is the root of much of the bitter feelings which exist between the British Administration and Greek political circles.

The Island of Cyprus lies at the meeting of the ways between the East and the West. For 22 centuries, up to 1571, Cyprus was an outpost of contemporary, latterly of Christian, civilization—the sally-port of successive crusades. Then Turkish domination absorbed it into the East, until in 1878 an Anglo-Turkish treaty established a British Protectorate of the island, and Cyprus once again set its face toward the West.

In November, 1914, when the Turks sided with the central powers, the British Government annexed the island to the British Crown. But this annexation barely affected its administrative state government by a British governor with the assistance in council of a legislative assembly.

Greeks Predominate

The Greek-speaking population, although it had for centuries been under the rule of strangers—Venetians, Turks and British—has always dominated the island numerically and always clung to its Hellenic connection. After the allied victory, in

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Teletypesetter Sets Up the Type on Seven Papers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The successful operation of the teletypesetter has been demonstrated by the Westchester County Publishers, Inc., of this city, according to an announcement made here Aug. 8 by J. Noel Macy, president of the Westchester Newspaper Company. The device was first demonstrated publicly in the office of the Rochester Times Union Dec. 6, 1928. Now for a month it has shown ability to perform satisfactorily, news reports having been sent from White Plains to seven newspapers taking the wire service of the local organization.

The inventor is Walter W. Morey, who explained that the device was developed as the result of a conversation he had in Rochester in 1926 with Frank E. Gannett, newspaper publisher, who remarked that it would be a "wonderful thing" if a teletypesetter could be built.

The teletypesetter is the modification of the existing machines that operate typewriters in news offices at a distance. In operating these machines messages are typed in a central office. An attachment punches holes in a paper ribbon, which is fed into the sending device. At the other end of the wire at receiving machine punches identical holes in another strip of paper, which in turn is fed into a machine that translates the holes in the paper to characters on the typesetting machine much as a player piano works.

The new machine is the same in many respects as the telegraphic typewriting device, but instead of translating the holes in the paper into typewriting, it operates a linotype machine.

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Germany's Unemployed Shows Heavy Increase

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Berlin

THE Government announced on Aug. 9 that Germany's unemployed had reached a total of 2,757,000 on July 31.

Of this number 1,190,000 are receiving public relief, 1,000,000 of them having come into the dole class in a year. The increase during the last two weeks in unemployed has been 51,000.

Afridi Horde at Peshawar Beats Retreat

Threat to Indian Frontier City From Mountain Tribe Believed Over

SIMLA, India (AP)—The latest reports from Peshawar, the northwest frontier city, around which an army of Afridi tribesmen is encamped, indicate Aug. 9 that the city is now out of danger and that the tribal army is dispersing.

The mass attack on the military cantonment or city, which had been expected on the night of Aug. 8, did not develop, although small groups have been engaged by British ground forces and others have been bombed by military airplanes.

One dispatch said that 1000 tribesmen advanced within a mile of Peshawar Aug. 7, but were attacked by the British and seven Afridis were killed by aerial bombs.

Other small groups were dispersed by gunfire and all retreated to Khajuri Plain, where the main force was encamped.

The Afridis are fierce hand-to-hand fighters, but the military airplane is a new weapon of war to them.

PESHAWAR, India (AP)—While British troops and bombing planes beat off the first attack of an advance guard of invading Afridi tribesmen, the full force of 10,000 Afridis held their blow, Aug. 9, and did not strike at this important frontier city.

Every possible precaution was taken in Peshawar to guard the safety of the residents. The city gates were closed and all permits to leave were cancelled. The populace was warned not to leave shelter.

A defensive line of troops has been formed between the city and the advancing tribes. Heavy detachments are encamped along the fringe of a barren area over which the tribesmen would have to travel in any attempted assault.

British airplanes, said to number upward of 50, many of them big bombers and all equipped with war implements, were held in readiness to sweep over the opposing forces if any considerable movement was detected by the scouts, who are constantly patrolling the area by air and land. While no actual concern for the safety of the city was felt, the military and civil authorities were ready for any eventuality.

Peshawar and the Khyber Pass have been the scenes of much fighting in the past, for even the Mogul emperors of bygone centuries had difficulty in controlling the fanatical warriors of the hills.

The warriors constituting the present menace are said to have been agitated by the Afghan Youth League of the Burhankhel district and the new League of Youth of Peshawar, both allegedly having Communistic connections.

Byrd Ship Becomes Museum for Public

NEW YORK—The bark City of New York, doughty little flagship of the Byrd Antarctic Expedition, has let down its gang planks at Ninety-Sixth Street and Hudson River and is keeping "open house" for visitors who want to inspect at first hand the surroundings and equipment of the men who took part in the enterprise which added more than 125,000 square miles to the territory of the United States. The ship will be open for public inspection from Aug. 9 for three weeks, from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. daily. A small admission charge will be made to cover the necessary upkeep of the exhibition.

The lower deck of the bark has been arranged as a museum with numerous exhibits of equipment and heavy clothing used by members of the party. The chief feature, which the guides, all members of the expedition, display proudly as the crowning achievement of the reproduction work, is a 30-foot model of Little America, showing the entire Antarctic base.

KING FEISAL PAYS VISIT TO BERLIN

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—King Feisal of Irak, accompanied by one aide and his Chief of Cabinet, arrived on an unofficial visit to Berlin Aug. 8, traveling incognito as Prince Usama from Bagdad. He was met at the station by representatives of the Foreign Office, who conducted him to the Hotel Adlon where a suite was engaged for him.

The King attended a performance at the Scala Variety Theater in the evening; he lunches with the Reich's President Aug. 9 and afterward with the Chancellor. Being his first visit to Berlin the King desires to see everything. Whether, and how far, business interests are connected with the visit, is not yet known. The King is expected to leave in a few days for Paris.

SLOW BUSINESS IS TERMED AID TO ADAPTABILITY

Williamstown Parley Speaker Sees Gain in Present Trade Recession

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—Business enterprise has nothing to fear and much to gain from the present price depression, Edwin F. Gay, professor of economic history at Harvard University declared before the general conference of the Institute of Politics here Aug. 9.

Admitting the existence of a business and price recession, Professor Gay attacked the fears of those who appear almost eager to embrace calamity with the statement that "the downward movement is not fatal to business initiative and prosperity. Although business will slacken, its adaptability will be quickened."

Professor Gay, basing his analysis on the behavior of similar business depressions in the past, predicted that business, by the development of an appropriate technique—"hand to mouth" buying, smaller inventories and more rapid turnover—will adapt itself to the sagging pressure of the fundamental secular movement.

"For the farmer, price depression means pressure to coöperation," he said. "The small operator will meet the situation by group control of mechanized means of production and market organization. Although this may be a somewhat repugnant remedy to the individualism of the small farmer, it would teach him to meet the competition of the large scale producer which is becoming stronger.

"For the new theory of the economy of high wages the present situation is the crucial test. If it survives a continuously declining trend of prices in the United States, it is likely to be adopted more widely in other countries."

Far East Considered

While world economics held the attention of the general conference, the round table on the Far Eastern situation considered the analogy between the Monroe Doctrine and Japan's interests in Manchuria.

Prof. George H. Blakeslee of Clark University outlined the points of similarity between the attitude of Japan toward China and that of the United States toward Central and South America as reflected in the Monroe Doctrine and the Caribbean policy.

"Japan's Manchurian policy is often compared with the Caribbean policy of the United States," he said. "The Japanese point out that both countries hold territories by lease in foreign lands which they regard as vital to their respective national interests. The Japanese hold, in Manchuria, admittedly a part of China, the Liaotung peninsula, including Port Arthur and Dairen, by lease, and the South Manchurian Railway by concession, while the United States holds the Panama

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Mutiny Is Halted in Hankow Army as 'Reds' Advance

HANKOW (AP)—Mutiny in the Hankow defense garrison Aug. 8 and the commander's bodyguard was quickly put down, but the situation remained tense as an army of Communist marauders moved closer to Hankow and its sister cities, Wuchang and Hanyang.

Thousands of Chinese flocked into the foreign districts of the three cities seeking safety from the brigands. Military law ruled Hankow, public utilities and telegraph offices being guarded.

SHANGHAI (AP)—Twenty thousand northern alliance rebels, said Nationalist Government dispatches Aug. 8, were captured in Shantung Province during the past week.

Taian City was reported captured in operations south of Tsinanfu, while east of that city insurgents were forced to withdraw westward.

MONOPOLY ON GRAIN PLANNED BY AUSTRIA

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA—The move to establish a grain and flour monopoly in Austria is one of the first results of the recent economic understanding between Jugoslavia and Rumania regarding joint agricultural exports and the possible establishment later of a customs union.

The Ministry of Agriculture is now busy preparing a bill which it intends soon to introduce into Parliament. The term monopoly indicates the introduction under state control of a buying center for grain and flour at fixed prices. This measure, which only recently had been advocated by the Social Democrats and Agrarians, was opposed by the Christian Socialists. But now it is felt to be a means of protection against any possible east European agrarian bloc, as well as an instrument in economic treaty negotiations so as to guard Austrian industrial interests. The monopoly law would not become operative until July 31, 1931.

ISLAND NEAR JAVA SINKS UNDER SEA

BATAVIA, Java (AP)—The island of Anak Krakatao, or translated into English, child of Krakatao, which on Aug. 8 had a height of 170 feet, had disappeared Aug. 9 beneath the surface of the sea during intense activity of the nearby volcano Krakatao.

Krakatao is a small island of the Malay archipelago, in Sunda Strait, between Sumatra and Java.

Canada's New Custodians Smile at the Future

Department Trade and Commerce, Canada.

CONSERVATIVE PREMIER AND COLLEAGUES IN FRONT OF PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS

Seated, left to right—Hugh Guthrie (Justice), Sir George Perley (without portfolio), R. B. Bennett (Prime Minister, External Affairs and Finance), Senator Gideon Robertson (Labor), H. H. Stevens (Trade and Commerce). Standing, left to right—Dr. R. J. Manion (Railways and Canals), E. B. Ryckman (National Revenue), Dr. Murray MacLaren (Pensions and Health), Wesley Gordon (Immigration and Colonization), Hugh Stewart (Public Works), Maurice Dupré (Solicitor-General), Arthur Sauvé (Postmaster-General), T. G. Murphy (Interior and Mines), C. H. Cahan (Secretary of State), Arthur Duranleau (Marine), Col. J. M. Sutherland (National Defense), E. N. Rhodes (Fisheries), Maj. Robert Weir (Agriculture) and J. A. Macdonald (without portfolio) were not in Ottawa and consequently not in the picture.

LINDBERGH CITES AVIATION AS AID TO WORLD UNITY

Radio Speech Also Foresees Transoceanic Air Lines in Near Future

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Declaring that the greatest fascination aviation holds for the world generally lies in its possibilities for bringing peoples and nations together, Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, in his first formal radio address on Aug. 8, urged the adoption of uniform flying regulations as one of the most important factors in future development of air transportation.

Colonel Lindbergh's address was radiocast from the studios of station WABC over a world-wide hookup to an audience estimated at from 50,000,000 to 75,000,000 persons. The speech had a wide circulation officials of the station said, although a storm at sea prevented the first radiocast from reaching Europe and other continents as intended.

The second address was sent on a short wave, making it available in Europe and Australia however.

"The maximum advantages of air commerce can be obtained only by international adoption of uniform flying regulations," Colonel Lindbergh asserted, "and in this day of education and progress, it seems unnecessary to permit fear and misunderstanding to retard commerce between nations as it retarded that between individuals in ancient times.

"We should be able to replace an evolution of necessity by a program of intelligent encouragement. The conquest of the air should bring with it a new era of international commerce and agreement."

Reviewing the development of air lines over every continent during the past few years, Colonel Lindbergh declared that the next few years "will bring transoceanic routes to unite these continental services into a net-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Reich Seeks Early Return of Saar; Differs With France Over Mines

Chief Point of Issue Between the Two Countries Is Who Shall Administer Them—Quick Decision Desired by Both

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
BY CABLE FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—While there is some political feeling against proceeding immediately to further negotiations on the future of the Saar, chiefly owing to German reactions after the liberation of the Rhineland and uncertainty as to the character of the government which Germany will have as a result of the September elections, it is hoped in economic circles that there will be a renewal of Franco-German discussions without undue delay.

Both France and Germany have interest in a speedy solution and the present deadlock cannot be permitted to last.

Hence the new talk of a solution on lines somewhat different from those hitherto pursued. Germany is naturally anxious to have the Saar restored at the earliest possible moment while France is aware that if the matter is allowed to drag on, there will be no ground on which a bargain can be made.

Everybody recognizes that territorially the Saar, whether now or in 1935 will become German again. What is therefore in dispute is the administration of the mines. The French demand joint administration while the Germans insist that the return must be absolute, and whether French capital is hereafter to be allowed a certain participation is a matter for future accommodation.

On the one hand is the French desire for special relations with the Saar; on the other hand is the German resolve that there shall never be an opportunity to change the political allegiance of the Saar.

Unemployment in Saar Doubles in Past Year

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA — The Saar governing commission which administers the Saar territory under the League of Nations has just submitted its report for April, May and June of the present year. It states that the number of unemployed in the territory fell between February 2 and June 11 from 8276 to 6560.

Corresponding figures for 1929 were 6586 and 3101, so that number of unemployed has been doubled by comparison. This appears due to general economic depression and a lull in the building trades. The housing crisis still continues and to facilitate the building of cheap houses the commission has arranged a new system of subsidies. Mortgage banks and other establishments, especially savings banks, will be called upon to furnish capital to prospective builders.

The report calls attention to the improvements in the general post office at Saarbruck, the construction of which was undertaken in 1925 at a cost of 17,000,000 French francs. In 1920 2000 persons had telephones connected with the Saarbuck exchange, whereas at the beginning of the present year 6000 persons had telephones.

Kansas Man Uses Water From Cistern and Electric Fan to Keep House Cool

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—By means of water from his cistern flowing at a temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit, Glen O'Brien of Troy, Kan., 15 miles from St. Joseph, keeps his home comfortable. On the porch the thermometers may register 100 to 106 degrees. On the other side of a frame wall the temperature is about 75.

Engineers of one of the largest refrigerating companies have visited the home of Mr. O'Brien to inspect his simple invention. He is also in correspondence with the Pullman car people relative to cooling the cars of that company.

The invention of Mr. O'Brien, on which he has three patent rights from the Federal Government, is simple.

"The cooler consists of a system of upright tubes, fastened to a receptacle below and extending to a receptacle above," said Mr. O'Brien. "Water passes through these tubes from the receptacle below to that above, from which it goes back to its source, which in this case is our cistern. While the water is being moved through the tubes an electric fan distributes the coolness from the water in the pipes. At no time is there more than a gallon or five quarts of water in the cooler, which is a small one.

"The cooler is in a case of wood 10 by 19 by 22 inches. In front is the electric fan which forces the cooled air into the room. A small electric pump keeps the water moving through the tubes. This apparatus can be made in two hours by myself and a man to help. It weighs about 30 pounds. The cost is small and the operation is the cost of the current for operating the fan and pump. This apparatus will keep cool a room containing 3000 cubic feet, or 15 by 20 by 10 feet. This same work would be done by two and a half quarts of ice water. It would take 30 pounds of ice an hour to afford the same degree of coolness."

Mr. O'Brien originated his cooler in 1912 during a very hot summer when he lived in Manhattan, Kan. He perfected it then, but never placed it on the market in quantities. Since then he has improved on the invention. He believes that it could be placed in the basement and the cool air distributed much as heat is distributed now through a furnace. In fact, hot water could be substituted in the winter for the cool, he said, and the house heated in this way.

Tests made during the hot weather at the home of Mr. O'Brien showed that in 15 minutes the temperature of the room was reduced 11 degrees. A second test showed a reduction of 13 degrees in 10 minutes and a third a reduction of 14 degrees in eight minutes.

Double Spanish Automobile Duty Goes Into Effect

MADRID (AP)—The automobile situation in Spain assumed a serious state Aug. 9 because of the new Spanish tariff doubling import duties.

The Ford plant at Barcelona, which recently dismissed its entire mechanical force of 600 men and then took back about 150, has begun a national advertising campaign, using full pages in all the leading newspapers in an effort to dispose quickly of stocks on hand at old prices.

U. S. Protests Motor Duty

WASHINGTON (AP)—Upon State Department instructions the American Embassy in Madrid has protested to the Spanish Government claiming discrimination against American automobiles in the new Spanish tariffs.

HUNGARY MAY LOOK TO AUSTRIAN TRADE

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia — Economic agreement between Jugoslavia and Rumania continues to be the chief topic of press comment in Czechoslovakia. The problem of adjusting Czechoslovakia, which is both an industrial and agricultural state, into economic unity with the other two states of the Little Entente is admitted to be difficult, but the semi-official Prager Presse in an editorial is optimistic that an understanding can be reached.

The paper even declares that the negotiations between Jugoslavia, Rumania and Hungary at Bucharest in July prove that economic coöperation between the Little Entente and Hungary is also possible. Hungary, however, according to a portion of its press, seems to regard the Jugo-Rumanian negotiations as likely to lead to close Little Entente economic coöperation at its expense, in which case Hungary must look to Austria for a market for its agricultural produce.

WORLD-WIDE NITRATE PACT CONCLUDED

United States Still Controls About 50 Per Cent of Production

BERLIN (AP)—Negotiations of European and Chilean nitrate producers begun in Ostend in June and later continued at Paris came to a successful conclusion here, Aug. 9, with an agreement binding virtually all countries in the world except the United States.

The countries represented at the conference out of which the agreement grew included Germany, France, England, Belgium, Holland, Italy, Norway, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Ireland and Chile.

The trade compact, which sets up world-wide control of production and prices of nitrate other than in the United States and its dependencies, where the Sherman Anti-Trust Law operates against monopolies, will take effect as soon as certain formalities have been settled. Then the syndicate will issue a statement setting forth its scope and plans.

Negotiations leading up to the agreement had been under way for more than six months but progress was slow. The Ostend parleys were abandoned as were later discussions at Paris, the nitrate representatives adjourning to Berlin in the hope that they might reach conclusive action. Herr Schmitz represented the Germans in the negotiations.

The combine, it is said, leaves the United Sttaes in control of about 50 per cent of nitrate production through the recently formed Chilean Nitrate Company.

Navy Cuts Expense by $600,000 a Year

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Economies in naval operations amounting to $600,000 a year have been announced by the Navy Department, in accordance with President Hoover's economy program. At the same time measures were taken to continue present wage scales, affecting 40,000 employees, into 1931, instead of convening local wage boards for consideration of possible revisions of wages.

Closing of the Navy Yard at Key West, Fla., as soon as possible, and keeping it on a comparative basis, is one specific measure of economy announced. The steaming radii of all vessels in the navy are being radically curtailed, it is declared by Ernest L. Jahncke, Acting Secretary of the Navy. These two moves are expected to save $600,000 annually, according to Mr. Jahncke.

Surveys of departmental operations with a view to cutting down on overhead, are also being pressed by naval authorities, it is added.

FLIERS ONLY 98 HOURS FROM ENDURANCE MARK

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—Less than 100 hours on Aug. 9 stood between Dale Jackson and Forest O'Brine and a world record for sustained flight.

They had reeled off 456 hours in their monoplane, Greater St. Louis, at 7:11 a. m. (C. S. T.) When they began their twentieth day in the sky above Lambert-St. Louis Field, they had 98 hours to go to beat the 554-hour record of the Hunter brothers.

HOOVER CALLS GOVERNORS TO PLAN RELIEF

Asks Heads of 12 Stricken States to Meet With Him in Capital

ASSURES DISTRESSED AID IS FORTHCOMING

Starts Movement to Get New and Additional Details of Drought Situation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Governors of a dozen states have been called to Washington to meet with President Hoover Aug. 14 to consider definite plans for local state organization of drought relief.

Those executives who have been asked by the President to come are from states where the shortage of animal feed crops is most acute, as shown by a preliminary survey of the Department of Agriculture of conditions on Aug. 1. They will represent southeastern Missouri, northern Arkansas, southern Illinois, southern Indiana, southern Ohio, Kentucky, northern West Virginia, northern Virginia and lesser portions of Montana, Kansas, Iowa, and Nebraska. A need may develop within the next week that Governors of one or two other states be asked to attend, the President said.

Mr. Hoover considers that the Chief Executive has two duties to perform in taking care of his countrymen in this time of stress. First, he must bolster up their courage and fortitude that they will need to carry them through by assuring them that the Government will do everything possible to help them. Second, it is his duty to assure an effective organization that will carry out the relief of which he has assured the people. Such an organization, he hopes, will be the outcome of his conference with the governors.

Drought Hits 'Dumb Beasts'

The President assures the nation that it is mainly animal feed that has been affected. The bulk of human food production is "abundantly in hand," he says. The first sentence of the Department of Agriculture's report declares that "considered in its broader aspect, the 1930 drought does not present a serious problem of food supply for the nation."

The winter wheat crop already harvested, is ample, the spring wheat crop should still be nearly equal to domestic food requirements, the late crop of potatoes promises a fairly good yield, while crops of peas, beans, rice and fruit are not small enough to constitute a shortage, the department finds. The near failure of farm gardens for home food supply is causing hardships to many individuals, it is said, however.

"Nevertheless, there will be a great deal of privation among families in the drought areas due to the loss of income and the financial difficulties imposed upon them to carry their animals over the winter," President Hoover says.

"In the acutely affected areas there are approximately 1,000,000 farm families who possess approximately 2,250,000 horses and mules, 6,000,000 cattle, and 12,000,000 hogs and sheep. This represents approximately 12 per cent of the animals of the country.

Farmers Differently Affected

"Obviously," he adds, "the individual farmers in the acute area are differently affected. Their losses run all the way from a few per cent up to their entire animal feed crops. The actual numbers who are in distress will, therefore, be less than those gross figures."

The critical aspect of the drought, according to the Department of Agriculture, "lies in the inadequate production of feed for live stock in certain areas of the country." The outlook late in July pointed to a production of about 90 per cent of an average crop of the feed grains, corn, oats, barley, and grain sorghum; about 85 per cent of an average production of hay; and a combined feed production of about 88 per cent.

Many farmers who have stored up grain and forage for winter use are finding it necessary to use it now, because of the drying up of the pastures, it is found. Incomplete returns on condition of pasture indicate it is the lowest on record. The more important live stock producing areas have not come to a critical condition, however, it is said.

Four Sections Untouched

"There are only four sections in which it appears that production will be average or better," the department says. "These are the New England states; a small segment of the South Atlantic coast; a territory and adjacent portions of South Dakota, Nebraska and Iowa; and Arizona.

"Two sections of the country will apparently have only about 60 per cent of an average production if weather conditions should be average subsequent to Aug. 1. Those are part of Montana and a segment paralleling the Ohio River from Pennsylvania to its junction with the Mississippi, and on down the Mississippi to the Gulf.

"A somewhat wider band on either side of this segment apparently will have from 60 to 80 per cent of an average production. The balance of the country apparently will fall within the range of 80 to 100 per cent."

The number of livestock is approximately 5 per cent below the average, the report shows. Only two

areas, Montana and Wyoming, and the north Atlantic states, have as many or more than average.

What President Says

The full text of the President's statement follows:

As a result of conferences of the last few days which embrace the Cabinet, members of the Farm Board and the Farm Loan Board, together with presidents Thompson, Taber and Huff of the farm organizations, I have decided to ask the Governors of the states most acutely affected by the drought to meet with us in Washington next Thursday in order to consider definite plans for organization of relief. Such organization will need first to be undertaken by the States and through them the counties with whom the various federal agencies can coöperate.

I now have the preliminary survey of the Department of Agriculture of the situation as of Aug. 1. It shows that the shortage of animal feed crops is most acute in southeastern Missouri, northern Arkansas, southern Illinois, southern Indiana, southern Ohio, Kentucky, northern West Virginia and northern Virginia, with spots of less dimensions in Montana, Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska—the latter three States being the less acutely affected. I shall ask the Governors of those States to attend.

Much Depends on Rain

The feed crops in some other states are also reduced, the amount of ultimate reduction depending upon rain during the next two weeks. It may develop that we shall need to ask the governors of one or two other states also to attend. In any event, in the most acute areas we should now lay the foundation for effective local and state organization, the object of which is to prevent suffering among farm families deprived of support and to prevent the sacrifice of live stock more than is necessary.

In the acutely affected area, which I have mentioned, there are approximately 1,000,000 farm families who possess approximately 2,250,000 horses and mules, 6,000,000 cattle and 12,000,000 hogs and sheep.

This represents approximately 12 per cent of the animals in the country. Obviously the individual farmers in the acute area are differently affected. Their losses run all the way from a few per cent up to their entire animal feed crops. The actual numbers who are in distress will, therefore, be less than those gross figures.

Seeks Further Details

Secretary Hyde has instructed the the county agents to make a further, more searching and definite report upon the later progress of the drought and the nature of the relief that will be necessary in the different counties. We are in hopes that we shall have this information in hand ready for the meeting of the Governors.

The situation is one to cause a great deal of concern, but it must be borne in mind that the drought has mainly affected animal feed, the bulk of the direct human food production of the country being abundantly in hand. Nevertheless, there will be a great deal of privation among families in the drought areas due to the loss of income and the financial difficulties imposed upon them to carry their animals over the winter.

The American people will proudly take care of the necessities of their countrymen in time of stress or difficulty. Our first duty is to assure our suffering countrymen that this will be done, that their courage and spirit shall be maintained, and our second duty is to assure an effective organization for its consummation.

Ohio Trade Chamber Starts Relief Plans

COLUMBUS, O. (AP)—Immediate steps to aid drought-stricken farmers of Ohio were being taken Aug. 9 by a committee of the Ohio Chamber of Commerce, which was organizing local credit and fact-finding committees in all of the drought-suffering counties of the State. These committees will ascertain the condition of crops at present and the amount of relief needed.

Among relief plans advanced was the suggestion by Perry L. Green, State Director of Agriculture, that a state-wide finance corporation is to be organized to handle the situation.

Reports to the general committee from the drought-stricken regions in southeastern and southwestern Ohio showed garden truck destroyed and the southeast hay crop one-third normal. It was said that only abundant rainfall would prevent an acute water shortage, and that dairymen of the southwest feared they could not continue operations if the cost of hay went more than $20 a ton. Considerable hay, left from last year, will aid materially, it was reported.

Drought May Wipe Out Federal Wheat Holdings

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Reversal of crop conditions caused by the drought and heat, apparently destined to wipe out the nation's wheat surplus, has given rise to the possibility that the Federal Farm Board may have a much earlier opportunity to dispose of its reported 60,000,000 bushels holdings of 1929 wheat sooner than if crop conditions this year were normal.

The Grain Stabilization Corporation has not yet let go of any of this wheat, and is holding to its promise to the farmers not to "dump" it on the market in competition to this year's crop, and to keep it from interfering in any way with new crop movements.

It was recalled that the statement of policy was to the effect that the 1929 wheat would not be sold until prices advance to or above the original cost of the wheat which is being held, which ranged from $1.10 to $1.25 and thereabouts.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Those Knowing Best Think Recovery Here

WITH a full year of business recession behind us, with workers fairly well employed, corporations generally well supplied with working capital, savings deposits on the increase, and a number of important industries doing better than a year ago, can this be a time for pessimism?

John F. Sherman, chairman of the Sherman Corporation, whose engineers have completed a survey of American industry, says that it is on a firm foundation. George Woodruff of the National Bank of the Republic, Chicago, predicts a recovery in business in the latter part of 1930. Edward E. Shumaker, head of R. C. A.-Victor Co., Inc., says people will spend part of their savings if they have the assurance of work. "We are," he says, "going to run our plant at capacity until it is proved we are wrong."

Oklahoma Editor Thinks Farming as Whole Helped

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OKLAHOMA CITY—"Considering the farm industry aside from the individuals who compose it, the continued drought will be of benefit," declares Clarence Roberts, editor of the Oklahoma Farmer-Stockman.

"If loss by drought could be equally distributed among all farmers it would be a blessing," he added. "It is a most certain way to consume surplus crops. However, one drought is not a permanent cure.

"The future of the farm industry is dependent upon continued balanced production with seasonal surpluses carried over one year to another through coöperative effort or government action. A permanently prosperous agriculture can be based upon such a program, whereas reduction of surpluses by drought brings losses which in large part offset gains."

Farm Tractor Price Cut

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The International Harvester Company here announces a reduction of $50 in the price of its leading all-purpose tractor. This reduction has been made possible, says the company, by manufacturing economies and anticipated reductions in material costs, and it is glad to be able to make it at this time.

Rate Cut to Aid Dry Belt

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission is preparing an order to authorize railroads to place in effect immediately special "relief rates" to assist the drought-stricken farmers. Word that the commission would issue the order shortly was given out at the White House.

LINDBERGH CITES AVIATION AS AID TO WORLD UNITY

(Continued from Page 1)

work covering the entire world." Aircraft must be considered, however, as an auxiliary to ground transportation, he added, rather than a competitor, "for unless some radical scientific discovery revolutionizes our present aircraft we cannot compete with ships and railroads in the movement of most articles of commerce."

The full text of the address follows:

Throughout history the progress of civilization has been dependent upon the development of transportation. Centuries ago men found they could live better by engaging in trade with one another. It became apparent that life could be made simpler and more worth while by trading the surplus of a district suited to agriculture for that of a natural manufacturing community. As methods of transportation improved it was found impossible for the individual or the community to remain completely independent of other individuals and communities.

Contact with foreign countries brought about an intellectual development together with the commercial. Men became no longer content with the bare necessities of existence and the luxuries of ancient commerce grew into the everyday necessities of a more modern world. The intercourse which sprang up as a result was responsible for the banding together of larger and larger communities under one central government and eventually brought about the comparatively high standard of living we enjoy today.

Advance Brings Unity

Every great advance in transportation has forecast a greater unity in world government. Directly or indirectly, whether by peaceful negotiation or by warfare, the demands of commerce have made it both impossible and undesirable for an entirely independent community to exist permanently.

Thousands of years ago it was found advisable to form local organizations to regulate trade. The development of shipping and foreign commerce cause the adoption of a central government by groups of communities for advantages in trading with foreign countries. Transoceanic traffic with its world-wide commerce brought about the necessity of international regulation and agreement. In every instance the advantages of coöperation and exchange broke down the old barriers of sectionalism.

Foreign relations were originally greatly hampered by artificial obstacles opposed in the form of local tolls and taxes. Communities were fearful lest their neighbors obtain some advantage in trade. Better transportation brought intercourse and mutual understanding and gradually caused the local taxes to be removed, thereby greatly stimulating internal business. Wherever new methods of transportation brought people in contact with one another and made it possible through coöperation for them to obtain a better living with less effort, artificial obstacles gave way before the advantages of trade.

The twentieth century brings a third dimension in transportation to a world which has not yet had time to become accustomed to the more recent developments of the steamship and the railroad. The airplane and the airship are placing time and distance on a new scale of relativity. Aviation as it is today is having a world-wide effect on communication. If we attempt to envision what it will be after a century of modern scientific development it is difficult to find precedent for the advantages it may bring to civilization.

Affect World Affairs

Aviation has not gripped the imagination of the world solely because man at last found a way of flying. Its fascination lies far more in the changes it is bringing about in existing methods and policies. Possibly the most important effect will be on international relations. When measured in hours of flying time the great distances of the old world no longer exist. Nations and races are not separated by the traditional obstacles of earth-bound travel. There are no inland cities of the air and no natural obstructions to its commerce.

The last few years have seen the extension of air lines over every continent. The next few will bring transoceanic routes to unite these continental services into a network covering the entire world. To realize the full significance of this development, however, it must be considered as a part of the whole system of modern transportation. For unless some radical scientific discovery revolutionizes our present aircraft we cannot compete with ships and railroads in the movement of most articles of commerce.

The airplane augments rather than replaces ground transport. Its mission is to simplify intercourse between countries by rapid transportation of passengers and documents; to bring us in closer contact with other people and to facilitate the negotiations necessary for mutual understanding and trade.

If we accept the theory that life today is preferable to that of ancient times then it is logical to assume that any future improvement in transportation will result in a corresponding advance in methods of living. As people grow accustomed to flying a new sense of distance will develop and foreign countries will not seem so far away.

Geography Cleared Up

Men instinctively judge the distance of places by their accessibility. In consequence we have formed many false impressions of geography. Aviation will replace these old ideas with a true order of location. The ease of travel between Canada, Mexico and the United States, for instance, will undoubtedly bring about still closer coöperation between them.

Even today there is a well-established airway between North and South America. It is no longer a difficult feat to fly between the two continents and as flying activity increases there will be a regular traffic of aircraft north and south through the Isthmus of Panama and the West Indies. The Western Hemisphere is by no means unique in aeronautical deevlopment. European air lines have been equally active in their extension through Asia and Africa.

Aviation brings with it the necessity of uniform regulations. Aircraft often cross several international boundaries in the space of a few hours and non-uniform local regulations would greatly hamper the development of airlines. One of the most important factors contributing to their rapid expansion in the United States has been our Federal supervision and consequent freedom from local restrictions. The maximum advantages of air commerce can be obtained only by international adoption of uniform flying regulations and in this day of education and progress it seems unnecessary to permit fear and misunderstanding to retard commerce between nations as it retarded that between individuals in ancient times.

We should be able to replace an evolution of necessity by a program of intelligent encouragement. The conquest of the air should bring with it a new era of international commerce and agreement.

Credit Control Held Way to Avoid Slump

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The present low ebb in business is the aftermath of a wave of overbuying occasioned by too liberal extension of credit, with the result that the buying public is unable to make further purchases uptil present obligations are liquidated, according to E. J. Hess, counsel for the central division of the National Association of Credit Men. Mr. Hess was addressing the semiannual convention of the Interstate Merchants' Council here.

"This is one of the outstanding dangers of credit selling," Mr. Hess said. "It affects not only the seller, but the entire business structure of the country. It brings about, first, a wave of abnormal commercial activity when the public is overbuying, nourished by the opportunities accorded to make payments at some future date, and, second, a wave of subnormal commercial activity and unemployment, during the time that debts thus incurred are being paid and surplus stocks consumed.

"Every man is presumed to know his needs and paying limits, but as a matter of fact, most men are in need of some paternal control in the matter of making purchases—their tendency is to over-buy, limited only by the credit they can secure. The granting of this credit is the merchant's control of this most important link of our trade and on the retailers, more than on any other class, rests the responsibility of protecting commerce from an artificial demand for goods, by making sales within the fair paying limits of their customers and of their community."

Proper control of credit, Mr. Hess said, would result in maintenance of a free and regular demand which would not come to a sudden stop such as that recently experienced, requiring a like sudden abatement in production, with its attendant unemployment, recession in prices and commercial failures.

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JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

OHIO RIVER KEPT NAVIGABLE WITH SERIES OF DAMS

Level Is Maintained Even in Dry Period; System Acts as Locks

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CINCINNATI, O.—Midsummer visitors who have gazed on the Ohio River from the hills of Cincinnati have been voluble in expressed wonder that this usually rapid-flowing river, nearly 1000 miles long, is still at a navigable stage, and even above normal depth, although the regions through which it passes have suffered from a serious lack of rain.

The answer lies in the more than 50 huge structures of wood, concrete, steel and stone that have been thrown across the river at frequent spaces, from Pittsburgh, Pa., to Cairo, Ill., known as the Federal Ohio River Canal Project, begun in 1824 and completed in 1929.

One hundred years ago, the people of Cincinnati, depending on the Ohio River for water, often had virtually none, and until the completion of the dam at Fernbank, O., a few miles below the city, in 1911, they continued to be at the mercy of "Old Man River," whose waters either flooded the city, or went too rapidly to mix with the brine of the Gulf of Mexico.

Drought Disregarded

In the past few weeks, when skies refused to let loose much-needed rain, citizens gave no thought to their supply of water. They used it with as lavish disregard as ever.

To all appearances the river was at full flow. Actually it was far below normal. True, the height of the river was at least normal, but that is one of the paradoxes resulting from modern engineering skill; there is less water obtainable, the flow is slower, and yet the supply remains virtually constant.

Capt. Bernard Smith, in charge of the United States Engineers Corps of this area, reports that the normal flow of the river is 12,000 cubic feet a second; that at the time of the flood in 1884, it reached an estimated maximum of 600,000 cubic feet a second. Today, however, the flow has fallen to a mere 1750 cubic feet a second, he states. Thus, the engineers have held the river in check—have refused to let the precious liquid go on to the Gulf while it is needed right here to carry boats up and down and to supply hundreds of thousands of persons with water to drink, and also to care for sanitary functions.

In this Cincinnati area, and under the supervision of the United States engineers, are 11 dams extending from a point about three miles below Catlettsburg, Ky., to Markland, Ind., which is 531.7 miles from Pittsburgh.

Consider Dam No. 38, located at Maysville, Ky., 31 miles below Cincinnati. There is a lock 110 feet wide and 600 feet long. Extending out into the river is the dam proper, which consists of a concrete base on the river's bed, surmounted by huge wooden wickets. These wickets are movable, up and down, and are adjusted according to the flow of the river and the need for more or less water.

Steel Gates Also Used

Just beyond the wickets, or the "Chanoine weir" as the contrivance is called, are "bear traps"—so called because their construction is similar to that of bear traps known as "dead falls"—composed of concrete and steel. Operated similarly to the wickets are two steel plates which rise up in a manner similar to a child making a "roof" with his hands, first level, and then rising into a peak.

The function of the "bear traps" is to take care of small fluctuations in the river without maneuvering the wickets. They are operated by hydraulic pressure.

A vessel leaving Cairo, Ill., at the joining point of the Ohio and the Mississippi, will climb a series of 53 steps on its way to Pittsburgh, Pa., and will have climbed to a height of 426 feet above its starting point.

The Ohio River system consists of the Ohio and its tributaries which drain an area of approximately 210,000 square miles in which live more than 12,000,000 people. This area is about equal to that of England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Belgium, Switzerland, Denmark and Portugal, with a margin to spare.

It may be seen, then, that such cities as Cincinnati, and the "across-the-river" communities of Newport and Covington, Ky., which depend on the Ohio for water supply and for sewage disposal, are vitally concerned with the operation of these mechanical marvels that permit a constant water supply and govern the flow of river traffic.

So the many millions of dollars spent have caused a check to be put on the eccentricities of the weather and have caused "Old Man River" to behave.

SLOW BUSINESS IS TERMED AID TO ADAPTABILITY

(Continued from Page 1)

Canal Zone, and the Panama Canal and railroad by lease in the Caribbean country.

"Both the United States and Japan would defend their respective landholds at almost any cost."

Yusuke Tsurumi, formerly member of the Japanese Diet, hesitated to accept the analogy offered by Professor Blakeslee on the ground that Japan would welcome the coöperation of any other nation to maintain the political integrity of China rather than insist on any special jurisdiction.

Mr. Tsurumi went on to emphasize Japan's economic interest, especially in Manchuria. "This makes it essential for Japan," he said, "to preserve order to the best of her ability. Japan cannot live with the assurance of economic security without protecting her economic interest in Manchuria, but such protection is confined strictly to policing the place and has never gone beyond that limit."

Chinese View Presented

Dr. Yuen Li-Liang, formerly judge of the Shanghai provisional court, denied the analogy altogether in his presentation of the Chinese point of view. Contrary to the case of the United States in its relations with the Caribbean nations, Japan's assertion to a paramount interest in the Far East is only of recent origin, he said.

"Even this assertion of 'paramount' or even 'special interest' was abolished at the Washington conference," he maintained. "Economic coöperation must not thanklessly be seized as a wedge of political domination."

Dr. Liang pointed out that whereas the "mission of civilization," to advance so-called backward countries, might be applied to the activities of the United States in the Caribbean it cannot be applied to Japan's activities in China as it was Chinese civilization that exercised a predominant influence on Japan.

The round table on Pan-American problems turned its attention to the Caribbean policy of the United States. After a discussion in which Mrs. Helena Hill Weed, journalist who accompanied the Forbes Mission to Haiti last spring, told of her experiences there, Prof. Jesse S. Reeves, leader of the round table, said: "Matters affecting our interests in the Caribbean should be by treaty. All our relations with Haiti should be legal through treaties, which is to us the regular way of handling these matters."

Admiral Arthur J. Hepburn, United States Navy, speaking at his round table on limitation of armaments, said it is probably timidity which has kept the United States out of the League of Nations. The fear which many Americans seem to hold for international conferences implies, he said, that the United States is unable to look after its own interests.

Lord Meston, of Agra and Dunottar, formerly Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh in India, delivering his opening address on India and nationalism on Aug. 8, said there is no real nationalism movement in India today, and that the forces which call themselves the army of nationalism are in reality the forces of Hinduism.

Tracing the history of Hinduism, which he defined as consisting primarily of "caste" and "karma" in the Hindu doctrine of "salvation by works," through the course of its development and struggles for supremacy, first with Buddhism and second with Islam, Lord Meston said it is this force of Hinduism, crystallized around the Brahmin or priestly caste, which is today striving to throw off the British connection.

Nationalism he defined as "a sentiment of unity in race, language, religion or tradition, or some combination of the four.

"There is no such sentiment in India, which is torn by every conceivable form of dissension," he stated. "Thus it comes that the battalions which face us today, and which we call the army of Indian nationalism, are the forces of Hinduism. The sentiment which the Indian extremist would have us accept as a subjective nationality is the sentiment and tradition of the orthodox Hindu."

JERUSALEM ARABS BEG JEW TO RETURN

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM — Holding out the olive branch to the Jews, a number of Arab residents of Hebron, which was deserted by the Jews since the riots of last August, have petitioned for the return of Dr. Daniel Elkana, in order that he may resume practice. The petitioners include the doctor's old landlord who was instrumental in saving the lives of the doctor and his family on the day of the massacre. Dr. Elkana expects to resettle in Hebron at once.

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AIRPLANE RIGHTS IN FLIGHTS OVER LAND DEFENDED

Land Values, However, Must Not Be Depreciated, Experts Declare

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—"Aircraft should be allowed to operate over land so long as they do not interfere with the value of underlying real estate," it was declared here on Aug. 8, by Gen. Nathan W. MacChesney, general counsel for the National Association of Real Estate Boards, addressing a round-table discussion at the first International Air Law Institute.

General MacChesney was charged with outlining the property owners' interest in aircraft regulation, and he went further than a previous speaker in describing what might be considered aeronautical interference with property rights. George B. Logan, chairman of the legislative committee of the St. Louis Air Board, said that flight should be permitted except as it interfered with the "then existing value or use of real estate."

Just what "then existing value or use" might be was the subject of considerable discussion. It was agreed that the use of airplanes or dirigibles to fly over and take pictures of estates and courtyards not otherwise accessible constituted a clear case of trespass. Mr. Logan quoted two state Supreme Court decisions, in Massachusetts one holding that flights of 100 feet or less in height constituted trespass, and one in Ohio, deciding that flights of 500 feet or less might be judged trespass.

Albert Roper, secretary general of the International Commission on Aerial Navigation, from Paris, told about the formation of the commission shortly following the Armistice, and how it has regulated and standardized commercial aviation in Europe.

Louis G. Caldwell, former general counsel of the Federal Radio Commission, stated that the United States is the only country faced with the necessity of elaborate regulation of radiocasting. Other nations, he pointed out, have adopted radio as a government monopoly, the same as telegraph, telephone and postal service. Germany has complicated radiocasting somewhat by forming a corporation to control and develop it, the Government retaining 51 per cent of the stock of the corporation. There are a few stations in France run privately, he said.

In the United States, Mr. Caldwell said, radiocasting was left to private enterprise, and this resulted in the problem of reducing 700 would-be radiocasting stations to 90 channels. The action of the Federal Radio Commission in making this reduction has resulted in a great maze of legal controversy, as well as suits attacking the constitutionality of the act forming the commission.

NEW YORK TO OPPOSE ELECTRIC RATE CUT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The City will oppose the new rate schedule for electric current, which would cut the price from 7 to 5 cents a kilowatt hour, but would impose a standard "service" charge of 60 cents a month for each meter, on the ground that the proposed charges would increase the bill of 59.01 per cent of electric current consumers $2,600,000 a year, according to announcement by Mayor Walker on Aug. 8.

The Mayor said he was taking this stand although it would save about $150,000 a year under the new schedules, which reduce the bills of consumers using more than 30 kilowatt hours a month, because experts estimated that the proposed fixed charges might amount to more than $21,334,380 annually before charges for energy actually used.

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Navy Disagrees With Coolidge

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Navy Department, which not so long ago took Calvin Coolidge's slightest word as law, is on record Aug. 9 with an objection to a pronouncement by him.

In a recent syndicated article by Mr. Coolidge dealing with aircraft there occurred the sentence:

"A navy office reports that the best engine is made abroad."

The navy has long prided itself that it has the best airplane engines ever made and two of its high officials—Ernest Lee Jahncke, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and Rear Admiral William A. Moffett, chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics—were quick to say so after reading the Coolidge article.

A typographical error, however, may be responsible for the conflict. If Mr. Coolidge intended to say "officer" instead of "office" there would be little cause for complaint on the part of the navy, for one of its officers—Lieut. T. W. G. Settle, noted balloonist—recently observed in an article that a German engine has the only dirigible power plant so far fully tried and developed. The Coolidge article started with a reference to the flight of the R-100, though it discussed aviation in general.

The air-cooled engines which the navy helped develop, Mr. Jahncke said, "are without superiors anywhere in the world, and are produced in quantities by several American aircraft manufacturing concerns."

Yorktown Festival Plans Considered

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILLIAMSBURG, Va.—Appointment of an executive committee and the discussion of plans for coöperating in the Colonial National Monument movement and coördinating activities with the federal and state commissions promoting the Yorktown sesquicentennial celebration in 1931 were features of the organization of the Yorktown Sesquicentennial Association, Inc., held Aug. 1 in the historic Wayne House.

The executive committee will formulate a program, draft by-laws, nominate permanent officers of the association, and confer with the agencies interested in the Colonial National Monument and the commissions named to foster and promote the sesquicentennial celebration in 1931. The association has received its charter and temporary officers have been continued until the executive committee brings in nominations for permanent officers and these are elected and installed.

The Yorktown surrender celebration, to be held this year, will be held under the auspices of the Comte de Grasse Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, as usual. The State committee will coöperate in the undertaking, however, and it is probable that the Governors of the 13 original States will be invited to attend.

The Federal Government has authorized an appropriation of $200,000 for the celebration, and the State government fund has thus far been appropriated, however.

NAMES PRESENTED IN GRAFT CHARGES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Oscar Glassburg, Brooklyn meat dealer, whose charges that wholesale graft existed in the Department of Public Markets led to an inquiry by James A. Higgins, Commissioner of Accounts, into that department of the City Government, handed to Mr. Higgins on Aug. 9 a list of 25 butchers of his acquaintance who had told him they were forced to pay graft.

Mr. Higgins said he would call these to testify, but that he could not grant them immunity any more than he could Mr. Glassburg.

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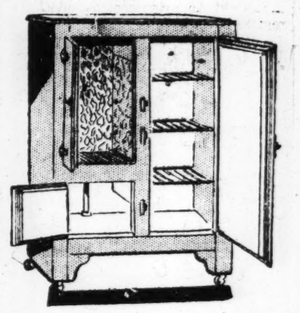

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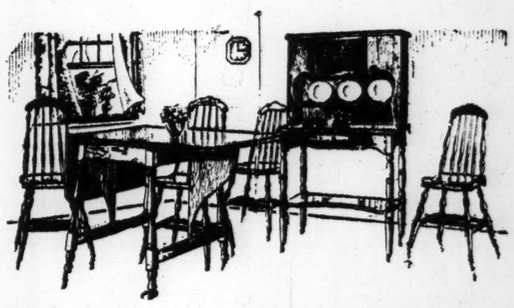

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PEACE IN PACIFIC DECLARED BASED ON TRADE STAND

World Relations Parley Opens Sessions at Berkeley, Calif.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERKELEY, Calif.—As a part of the world-wide movement to foster international understanding and perpetuate peace by means of international discussion groups, the sixth Institute of International Relations convened Aug. 8 on the University of California campus for an eight-day session. The institute will be devoted to the economic basis of international understanding in the Pacific area.

Dr. Robert Gordon Sproul, the university's new 39-year-old president, as chancellor of the institute, opened the meeting with his interpretation of true internationalism. He said true internationalism is the recognition and observance of the fact that every nation and the human race will be more permanently benefited by the progress of civilization resulting from mutual cooperation than by temporary progress in commercial leadership won through force of arms.

He declared that a failure to realize there must be disarmament in spirit before there can be disarmament in fact has been one of the greatest obstacles to progress in true internationalism. Too many of the movements for international understanding, he said, have been detrimental and harmful to their declared aims because their method and processes involve denunciation of all nationalist and patriotic feeling. He laid stress on world-wide community without national ties or ambitions, and exalted a sort of banal brotherhood and aimless altruism.

The chief speakers of the evening were: Dr. W. J. Hinton, director of research for the Institute of Bankers, London, and Tamon Mayeda, prominent Japanese political figure and editor of the Tokyo and Asashi Shimbun.

Dr. Hinton, whose topic was the unity of British imperial interests in the Pacific, said in part:

. "The pursuit of narrow economic policies based upon a popular but mainly erroneous conception of economic activity in terms of warfare, is the supreme danger to the new spirit of international coöperation. Most racial differences resolve into cultural differences, only partly dependent upon race. The Pacific is a region of conflicting cultures and of new varieties of culture. European culture carried to its temperate lands by white immigrants is developing into several varients.

"There is, for example, a North American form, recognizable by Europeans, to which Canada and the United States belong. Probably this is the most typical capitalistic culture in existence and certainly the most active in effecting and modifying other types."

Concerning Russia, he stated that an interchange of persons and ideas with the Communists is highly necessary, else "some day we will find ourselves learning one another's point of view across no man's land."

Tamon Mayeda, speaking on social and labor problems in Japan, said, "If you take into consideration the fact that while the number of organized workers throughout the world has shown a tendency to decrease during the past few years, due to world-wide economic depression, the number of organized workers in Japan has increased by leaps and bounds, you will realize the importance and promising future of their position."

He pointed out that because the textile industry is so large, more than half of the organized laborers in Japan are women. Since 1923 the increase in number of organized workers there has been almost 500 per cent. The influence of Western culture expressed in jazz bands, movies and imitations of American skyscrapers built on quaking soil, is causing lamentations on the part of the patriotic Japanese, he said.

Mickey Mouse's Feet Win Law Suit but Hat Keeps Him From Germany

Rodent Film Star Figures in Patent Infringement Case in England—German Patriotism Bars War-Time Movie

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—"Mickey Mouse," rodent film star and world-wide laughter maker, whose antics and acrobatic piano playing are said to be even more popular in British and other European picture houses than in those of America, land of his origin, has been getting into trouble lately. His multitude of followers, however, need not be worried, for his trouble is merely concerned with the shape of his feet and the style of his hatwear.

A learned British judge and several well-known barristers sitting in the historic London law courts pondered over the question of whether the famous mouse's feet were like "soup plates" or "duck's feet," when the case of Dean's Rag Book Company vs. Pomerantz was heard.

The question in point was whether Messrs. Pomerantz were infringing Dean's registered design of Mickey Mouse by manufacturing and selling toy animals, known as "Squeaky." Messrs. Pomerantz, defendants, denied infringement and contended that the design was not original, being anticipated by the films entitled "Plane Crazy," "The Galloping Gaucho" and "Steamboat Willie."

Isaac Pomerantz described how he made a sketch, from which his toy was produced, after seeing a Mickey Mouse film. He said he had not a copy of the sketch with him, but on being handed a pencil he executed a front and side view of Mickey, while the court waited in silence.

Mickey Mouse dolls of various shapes and sizes were then produced, and several of them were soon adorning the judge's desk and others were peering cheekily from the solicitors' benches. Trevor Watson, council for the Dean company, held up a doll and asked Mr. Pomerantz if he thought its feet were like ducks' feet. On receiving the reply, "No," Mr. Watson asked him if he thought they were like soup plates. Here Judge Luxmoore intervened by asking Mr. Watson if he was an authority on soup plates. Finally judgment was given for Messrs. Pomerantz, it being held that there was no infringement of Dean's registered design.

The question of Mickey's hat-wear, however, was a much more serious affair, and resulted in his being censored in all German cinemas.

It concerned the film in which Mickey, wearing a "képi" or French military cap, makes a trip to the wartime trenches in France. There he outwits a number of dangerous-looking cats wearing steel helmets of the German pattern.

The German Board of Film Censors stated that the "artist evidently aimed at a comic representation of an action in the war. While the victorious mouse is distinguished by the French képi, his enemies the cats are clearly recognizable as the German army by their steel helmets." Consequently the board announced that the film was liable to offend the patriotic feelings of German cinema-goers, and its exhibition was forbidden.

Kazaks' Tents and Camels Dot Steppes by Turksib Line

But Soviet Kulak 'War' Has Brought Changes Among Nomad Cattlemen of Turkestan—Patriarchal System on Decline

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN

This is the fifth of a series of 10 articles contributed by the Moscow correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *on his recent trip to the opening of the Turkestan-Siberia Railroad.*

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALMA ATA, Kazakstan—In the broad, almost endless steppes of Kazakstan, which stretch roughly 1000 miles from north to south and 2000 miles from the Caspian Sea on the west to the Chinese frontier on the east, live 6,500,000 people. Fifty-five per cent of these are Kazaks, an Asiatic nationality with generally nomadic habits. Thirty-five per cent are European Russians. The remainder belong to various Eastern races.

Toward the north, where the land is more fertile, and in the railroad zone, the Kazaks in many cases have settled down to till the soil; but the majority of them wander with their circular felt tents or yurts, their families, camels, horses and watch-dogs from place to place, seeking fresh upland pastures in the summer and descending into the valleys in the winter. The ancestors of these smiling, flat-faced Kazaks and of their northeastern neighbors, the Mongols, constituted the irresistible cavalry hordes which, under Genghiz Khan and Timur, overran most of Asia and eastern Europe.

Pendulum Swings

Time brought its revenge. The Russians, once conquered by these Asiatic hosts, occupied Kazakstan and took much of the best land for their own peasant colonists. The Kazaks, in pre-revolutionary times, were even denied the use of their racial name and were lumped together with their neighbors in the mountains to the south of Kirghiz. After the revolution there was another swing to the pendulum. In this remote outpost of Russia, a town sprawled out over an enormous distance, with low-built houses because of the chronic arrival of earthquakes.

The Kazaks have a capital, a seat of government where almost all the important posts are held by people of their own nationality, a newspaper in the Latinized Kazak language and even a university, a novel institution in a country where the percentage of literacy before the revolution was negligible.

The Kulak War

It is the lot of the former Russian colonists that is now difficult. They have been subjected to a double series of trials. The Kazaks in the first period of the revolution took back some of the land which the Russians occupied in the colonization process. More recently, during the last few months in fact, the more prosperous Russian peasants were subjected to all the crushing disabilities that went with the drive against the Kulaks and for maximum collectivization.

Judging from talks with Russian peasants at stations along the railroad, Kazakstan must have distinguished itself in the matter of "peregibi," or excesses committed during the period when open force was being used to drive the peasants into collective farms. Some of the worst of these excesses have no doubt been corrected, but the whole procedure seemed to have left a disheartening effect on the peasants, and it was perhaps significant that as late as the middle of May, when the sowing should be almost finished, only about 30 per cent of the projected area in Kazakstan had been tilled. Such sowing as had been done was mostly in the state and collective farms; the individual peasants had fulfilled a negligible part of their program.

Ancient Customs Vanish

As one caught glimpses of the Kazaks from the railroad train one might think that their traditional life had been little changed. There were the old round tents and camels, silhouetted against the broad background of endless rolling steppes. Now and then a little group of Kazaks, mounted on the small wiry ponies of the country, would amuse themselves by racing the train. On the hillsides one could sometimes see Kazak girls and women, the latter in towering white headdresses carrying great piles of wood faggots on their heads and shoulders. The women, by general account, do most of the work in the Kazak encampment.

But as a matter of fact the revolution has greatly changed the life of these primitive nomads. More and more the patriarchal system under which the clan head decided all disputes and regulated the movements of his followers is disappearing. Soviet propaganda and legislation, directed against polygamy, "kalim," or bride-buying, and early marriages have shaken, although they have by no means destroyed, these traditional practices.

Purchase Money for Brides

A Russian of long experience in Kazakstan told me that purchase money for brides is still quite widely paid, although the practice is kept secret, because it is now illegal. A poor Kazak may work for years for the hand of his employer's daughter. The price of a bride varies from nine to 37 head of large cattle, depending upon circumstances. In this reckoning six or eight sheep are considered equal to one horse or camel.

The Soviet laws permitting divorce at the will of either party and forbidding polygamy have caused a certain amount of confusion in the Kazak auls, or settlements.

The ease with which people may divorce and remarry sometimes makes possible the continuation of polygamy. Probably the growing activity of the Kazak women and the education which more and more of them obtain in schools and in the so-called "red yurts," or movable tents, which are fitted out with equipment for instruction in sewing and weaving, will ultimately bring about the abandonment of polygamy and kindred practices.

The Premier of the Kazak Republic, Mr. Isaev, in the course of an interview, declared that bad times had come for the "bais" of the country. These bais, who constitute 5 or 6 per cent of the population, are to some extent similar to the Russian Kulaks, but in some cases, besides being richer than their neighbors, they possess the authority of patriarchal clan leaders. They are now being "eliminated as a class," to use the habitual Soviet expression, with varying degrees of ruthlessness. The drive against the bais, combined with the lack of fodder, has brought about an appreciable reduction in the 40,000,000 head of cattle which formerly roamed the Kazak steppes, and accounts for the curious fact that it is now difficult to obtain meat in this traditional cattle country.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH DEDICATED

WINTER HAVEN, Fla.—When the edifice of First Church of Christ, Scientist, of this city was dedicated on its completion, the Winter Haven Daily Chief, in reporting the occasion, devoted nearly two columns of space to a résumé of the growth of the Christian Science denomination here and a description of the building.

"The edifice," the newspaper said, "is attractive in appearance, being of the Old English cottage style. The dimensions are 40x70 feet, occupying a lot 100x148 feet on Avenue L between Sixth and Seventh Streets. The spacious grounds, extending 40 feet from the street to edifice, add much to the beauty of the property. The building itself is of dark veneer. There are two double door entrances from the avenue, one from the northeast corner leading into the foyer, and the other at the southeast, leading to the rooms set aside for the church readers, the pianist and the board of directors.

"The edifice was erected by the Taylor-Secord corporation, local contractors and builders, with local firms contributing the various materials."

Mayor of Coventry to Visit in America

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTFORD, Conn.—Fred Lee, Mayor of Coventry, Eng., will visit Coventry, Conn., late this month or early in September to deliver the greetings of his community to its namesake.

In a letter addressed to "The Mayor or Chief Citizen of Coventry, Conn," Mayor Lee explained that, with several other mayors of England, he was planning to visit the Toronto Exhibition and other Canadian cities, and expected to proceed to Connecticut from Boston.

Dr. William L. Higgins, Secretary of State and first selectman of Coventry, said that he would entertain the British party upon its arrival, showing them the birthplace of Nathan Hale and several rare old English documents in the town. The party will probably be entertained in Hartford also.

SPANIARD INVENTS 'SUBMARINE ELEVATOR'

CARTAGENA, Spain (AP)—The Ministry of Marine announces that a submarine rescue device invented by Capt. Arturo Genova has proved successful in tests.

Captain Genova is commander of a submarine division with headquarters in Cartagena. His device is described as a type of "submarine elevator" in which a single man is sheltered each time that it rises to the surface. It is said to be a special type of buoy in which a member of a sunken submarine crew can find refuge. The buoy rises to the surface, the man is taken aboard the rescue ship and the buoy is hauled back to the submarine.

PUBLIC UTILITIES CRITICIZED AT VIRGINIA FORUM

Retention of Protective Legislation for Women Declared Necessary

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va. — The slowness of state and federal courts to adjust themselves to changing theories of government, and the impossibility of over-riding judicial decisions running counter to well defined public sentiment are basic weaknesses in the American governmental system and unique among governments, Julius T. Muench, city counselor of St. Louis, declared before the Round Table on Administration of Public Business of the University of Virginia Institute of Public Affairs.

As examples of the conservative attitude on the part of the judiciary which often blocks the efforts of enlightened administrative officials, he cited the legal entanglements into which city zoning ordinances have run, the difficulty of securing regulatory measures from a community rather than from the time-honored individualistic standpoint, and the limitations put upon regulation of public utilities in decisions of both the lower and supreme courts.

Mr. Muench believes that the long line of decisions ending with the Supreme Court ruling in the O'Fallon rate case, which established the theory of rates based on present replacement value of a public utility rather than on the capital invested, runs directly contrary to public interests.

"The utter wastefulness and extravagance of a renewed valuation every time an application for a change in rates is made is one of the worst features of present-day utility regulation," he declared. "If the capital invested were used as a basis for the return, as Justice Brandeis proposes, it is evident that we should be dealing with facts and figures rather than with estimates and guess work. What the utilities are entitled to is a fair return on the capital fairly invested.

Public Utilities

"What the public actually gets, in many instances, is a utility operated, not with the idea of giving the best service at the lowest cost, consistent with a reasonable return on the money actually invested in it, but operated primarily with a view to its financial exploitation.

"The difficulty with the present regulation situation is that, while the operators emphasize the public character of the business when they are in a difficult position and need help, the business becomes a private one as soon as they become prosperous. If our utilities are allowed to persist in their practices then our utility situation will soon have all the faults of both public and private ownership without the benefits of either."

In the system of electing judges by popular vote, Mr. Muench saw a dangerous incentive for judges to curry popular favor through lax and unequal law enforcement, and a wedge opening the courts to pressure from interested parties. "Unwarranted meddling" with the courts, he concluded, "is leading to an increase in the general disregard for regulation and authority."

A needed reform in the American governmental system is the working out of some plan by which the citizen may obtain redress for damages inflicted on him by municipal governments, such as European citizens may obtain through special tribunals, it was urged by Dr. Thomas H. Reed, professor of political science at the University of Michigan. Dr. Reed believed that the system which exempts state and municipal governments from suits brought by private citizens may work grave injustice to the individual.

Popular support for the Sheppard resolution requesting the Department of Commerce to conduct a survey of small-scale industries, particularly those carried on in rural areas, was urged upon members of the round table on national country life questions by the leader, Dr. J. C. Galpin, chief economist of the division of farm populations in the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Rural Industries

Dr. Galpin said that the national movement for development of rural industries for the benefit of the farm population needs the stimulus of Government survey, which would throw valuable light on the growing integration and interdependence of American industry, and which might indicate the need for decentralizing small-scale establishments. Too little attention is being paid, he insisted, to the 170,000 small manufacturing establishments employing less than 50 operators, which at present are chiefly concentrated in the large cities, but might better be located in less congested areas.

"These small-scale industries, by relocation, could be made to serve the interests of rural populations," said Dr. Galpin.

Joseph H. Pratt, consulting engineer of North Carolina, stated that "with the diversification of farm crops there should be established in every agricultural community some industry that will absorb not only surplus products raised on the farm, but will also take care of labor when not needed on the farm."

The legal inequalities of women in many states were described at the open forum by Mrs. Burnita S. Matthews of the National Woman's Party. Mrs. Matthews' declaration for the abolition of special protective legislation for women in industry was challnged by Miss Selma Borchardt of the National Women's Trade League, who declared that "real as opposed to illusory equality for working women demands the retention of protective legislation."

3,661,582 IN CUBA

HAVANA (AP)—The population of Cuba as reported by the census up to June 30 was announced Aug. 8 as 3,661,582. Havana Province had 960,334 residents, Oriente ranking second with 907,518.

SENATE PARTY TO STUDY ELKS' FOOD PROBLEM

Special Committee Seeks Way to Save Winter Feeding Ground

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Three members of the special Senate committee on wild life resources, accompanied by two advisers versed in animal lore, are to travel to Yellowstone Park and Jackson Hole, Wyo., the committee has announced, for the purpose of studying from Sept. 5 to 23 ways of preserving winter feeding grounds for 20,000 elk—the largest remaining herd of elk in the United States.

Frederic C. Walcott (R.), Senator from Connecticut and chairman of the committee, is to be accompanied on the trip by Harry B. Hawes (D.), Senator from Missouri; Key Pittman (D.), Senator from Nevada; Carl D. Shoemaker and Morris Legendre, wild-life experts. Arriving at Yellowstone Park on Sept. 5, the party is to cover the elk country near that park and Grand Teton Park, finishing at Jackson Hole on Sept. 23, according to the announced schedule.

Preservation of winter feeding grounds for the Yellowstone herd of elk is declared by members of the National Park Service staff to be the outstanding wild life reclamation program of the decade.

After browsing in Yellowstone Park during the summer, the herd makes its way as winter approaches to the feeding grounds south of Yellowstone Park and east of Grand Teton Park, in the region near Jackson Hole, Wyo. The advance of farmers into this area is interfering with the feeding grounds of the elk, the officials declare.

The major problem involved is the apparent conflict between the elk—as wild grazers—and the domestic cattle brought into the region by settlers. The farmers must be constantly on the watch to protect their hay from the elk, and the elk find their immemorial feeding grounds no longer free and open before them.

As a partial relief for this situation, the United States Biological Survey has established an elk ranch in the area for the purpose of raising hay and feeding it to the elk. The Snake River Land Company of Salt Lake City, backed by individuals in the East who are interested in conservation of the herd, has also been considering ways to restore the land to the elk as perpetual feeding grounds.

GERMANY REFUSES TO DISCUSS TARIFFS

WARSAW, Poland (AP)—The Polish Government received from the German Government on Aug. 7 a refusal to discuss new and higher German tariffs on farm products, which have affected Poland's exports.

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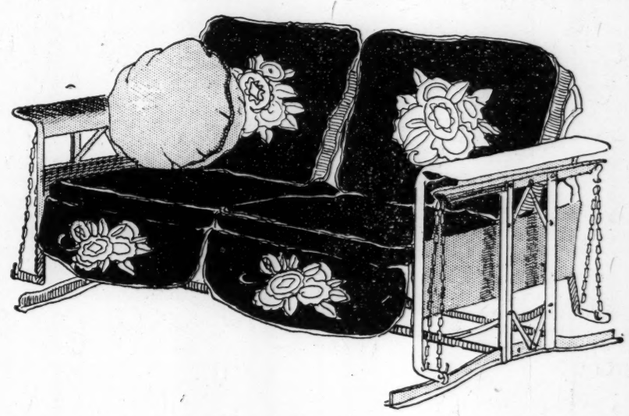

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Bubbles

The Autocracy of Mr. Parham, by H. G. Wells. London: Heinemann. 7/6. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday Doran. $1.

MR. WELLS is a writer who always exhilarates by the liveliness of his belief in his own age. Belief in their age is certainly a characteristic of his serious colleagues in letters, Mr. Shaw and Mr. Bennett: Edwardian security and the victory of natural science saw to that. But Mr. Wells eagerly accepts our scientific civilization as he might accept a seat near the window; he desires to be as near as possible to escape and the fresh air of the future. Like Sir Bussy Woodcock, the delightful, laconic, vulgar little millionaire who is a foil to the donnish Mr. Parham of this new novel, Mr. Wells is almost despairingly searching for "a way out."

But he can never, never understand, that there is any other way of searching but his own. Neither can he see that, for many, the contemplation of a past Golden Age, in the tradition of the poets, may be as rich in consolation as his hungry gazing forward to the millenium is for him. Yet he, too, is a dreamer. One is inclined to liken him to the boy in the picture called "Bubbles." He blows, and the magical dream-worlds swell on his pipe until, Fut!—they burst, and he is left, a little ruefully rubbing the soap from from his eyes.

A Dream-World

"The Autocracy of Mr. Parham" contains inevitably one of these dream-worlds, in it is the world of a satirical propagandist. Mr. Parham is an Oxford don, and the complex structure of the English caste system has insured that Mr. Wells will never understand a don, nor his habitat, the elder universities. It would be unreasonable to expect him to admit that these universities are now hotbeds of the famous "Open Conspiracy," and that the thirst for tradition and continuity, which he thinks so dangerous, exists chiefly in the younger centers of learning which are anxious to acquire the palate of their elders.

For Mr. Wells, Mr. Parham with his pomposity, his learning, his conceit and his impeccable taste represents all that is stupidly dangerous. Mr. Parham is a teacher of history with a tidy little corner of his own in Richelieu (shades of the Wells-Belloc controversy—but the book is full of these very funny and easily identifiable shades), a believer in continuity, tradition and the physical and moral necessity of war; a man whose mind turns solid and pink at the mention of Russia, and who is mistrustful of the intentions of science and modern life. For modern life is spoiling history. In character Mr. Parham is shy, diffident and full of noble sentiments, but is also meanspirited and given to polite sneering. If Mr. Wells had been content with his own comic genius, this lofty don strutting cross-gartered in his dream, believing himself the master spirit of the age and thinking not unnobly of the soul, might have been a latterday Malvolio. But Mr. Wells has ceased to believe that art can be the great vulgarizer of the new faith; he now wants not only to blow his bubbles but, like a disingenuous schoolmaster, to give the boys a lecture on air pressure at the same time.

A Don as Dictator.

Mr. Parham is taken up by Sir Bussy Woodcock, who solves all problems after the grand manner of big business; he buys them. The bigness of big business always has attracted the child in Mr. Wells; and big business is also useful in snubbing the dons. (In actual fact, of course, it usually finances them.) There are great possibilities in the relationship of Sir Bussy with Mr. Parham, but Mr. Wells returns to his bubbles. A dream-world appears. At a séance in which the master spirit that will save England from ruin is expected to appear, Mr. Parham and Sir Bussy fall asleep; and Mr. Parham, with characteristic intellectual conceit, dreams that he is the master spirit. As a result of this sublimely malicious apotheosis he is able to put all his historical theories into practice. He is able to bend modern life back to the path of historical tradition. He marches to Parliament, abolishes it like a Cromwell—the reactions of the various politicians, all named, are very funny—and rules autocratically after the manner of the celebrated Paramuzzi of Italy.

Rapidly falling under the reactionary influence of Mr. Brimstone Burchell and the generals, he has soon thrown England into a world war. The United States abstains, but proves unexpectedly recalcitrant about the freedom of the seas. War between England and the United States is not actually declared, but the two navies, determined to make a demonstration of strength, break into battle and virtually destroy each other. They have merely done, Mr. Wells says, what they were really intended to do, and everyone is relieved once it is over. The President of the United States, however, shocks Mr. Parham to the core of his historical beliefs by declaring that he is too sane and too proud to fight. He omits to mention that having no navies, the two countries cannot get at each other.

The real key to the situation, however, lies in the hands of the chemists who control the supply of gas, and here Sir Bussy Woodcock comes in. (Mr. Parham dreams with a very dormish thoroughness and detachment for everyone. Sir Bussy cannot see any use in war; he thinks, with a certain sage of Detroit, that "history is bunk." He buys up the gas and refuses to sell. And here, or rather at the next stage of the satire, which we shall not reveal, Mr. Parham and Sir Bussy wake up, having dreamed much the same dream. Sir Bussy, concluding for Mr. Wells, is on fire with the idea of starting a big newspaper to disseminate the warnings of knowledge among the common people. But Mr. Parham will not be the editor; the dons must be snubbed.

The salvation of the world by big business is a quixotic conclusion. How the wind has changed! A short time ago, and the scramblers for oil and minerals, the great bankers and traders, were the villains of the Socialist piece. Now—but how unmistakably Mr. Wells is in tune with the spirit of our times! the will of prophecy has become curiously mingled now with the megaphone of publicity. For these things are, not shall be; the age indeed has already caught up with the Edwardian prophet.

However, putting all this aside, the fact remains that Mr. Wells is still by far the most stimulating writer on the public scene that we have. Low's cartoons, included in the book, are excellent, funny and apt.

V. S. PRITCHETT.

STEFAN ZWEIG

Author of "Three Masters," Whose Biography of Joseph Fouché Will Be Published by Viking in August; From the Painting by Henri Le Fauconnier.

The Labor Injunction

The Labor Injunction, by Felix Frankfurter and Nathan Greene. New York: The Macmillan Co. $5.

IN THE old prison ship that is still sometimes seen as a floating museum in American harbors there is shown a ghastly black hole reserved for hardened offenders. On one of the vessel's trips to Australia it carried certain Manchester workmen chained in this underwater dungeon who had been sentenced to life exile in the Antipodes for no other crime than conspiring to raise wages at home. That tradition of hostility of courts to union labor found in the early nineteenth century still seems to have its repercussions today.

The present volume is the elaborate presentation of the case against the court's use of the injunctive power against strikes. The labor injunction was abandoned early in England but has grown strong in the United States. Its full bloom came after the Supreme Court had interpreted the anti-trust provisions of the Sherman Act to apply to the activities of organized labor. When a strike interfered with interstate commerce it became permissible for the federal courts to intervene in the form of an injunction, and the wedge of court jurisdiction was thereby thrust into the industrial struggle. Frequently the effort to bottle up dynamic social forces in the neat syllogism of a court injunction has had an explosive effect!

For more than a generation Congress has ineffectually attempted to eliminate the labor union from the court's interpretation of the Sherman Act. President Roosevelt dealt with the growing use of labor injunctions in five successive messages, President Taft followed, and in Mr. Wilson's administration the unavailing Clayton Act was passed that proved impotent to accomplish the end. All that Congress has attempted in vain to achieve during more than a generation was done simply and expeditiously in England by the Trade Disputes Act of 1906 exempting trade union activity from court action in tort cases.

Now a new effort is on foot to find a constitutional loophole for such a device in America. A revived interest in the "yellow dog contract" has followed discussion of Judge Parker's failure to win a seat in the Supreme Court, and a bill is even now before the Senate Judiciary Committee incorporating the proposals which are set forth by the authors of this book.

The present volume is rather a textbook than a work for popular consumption but few books have ever emerged from academic life more closely linked with current legislative thought. It is a monument to practical learning, in which high scholarship has been enlisted in the fight for a great reform. Without such a basis of fact and research the legislator is always unarmed. In the best sense, this volume represents scholarship brought to politics.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Of Indifferent Matters

LET us speak of indifferent matters . . . Only thus can we be free . . . If we talk of radio or miniature golf or motors or movies or merchandising, we talk of what everybody knows and therefore we shall be picked up in the first paragraph . . . But if we talk of literature, art, drama or music, it will be assumed that we know whereof we speak—and if we don't, what does it matter? . . . Above all, at this season, let us refrain from any sustained effort . . . It is better that we should talk at random . . . And of many things . . . Hence the dots . . .

* * *

As one who believes in going to the theater while staying at home—no, we do not mean the radio—we welcome volumes of plays . . . It doesn't matter if we've seen the plays or not . . . If we have, there is the pleasure of improving on the production of the theater. . . . If not, we supply a performance satisfactory to ourself . . . Here are the two latest of such volumes . . . "Representative American Plays," the fifth edition of Arthur Hobson Quinn's anthology (Century), and "Chief Contemporary Dramatists," Third Series, edited by Thomas H. Dickinson (Houghton Mifflin).

* * *

Mr. Quinn's admirable collection, which covers the field from 1767 to the present, reappears with some added features, chief among which is the inclusion of "Margaret Fleming," the play by James A. Herne, which is known as the pioneer of realism on the American stage . . . The only manuscripts of the play were destroyed by fire, but Mrs. Herne, who first played Margaret, has reproduced it from memory . . . "Mrs. Herne is confident that the revised version of the play is an improvement, for it is more unified, and proceeds more logically. She realizes that unhappiness is not necessarily artistic, unless it is inevitable, and that given the character of Margaret, and the personality of Philip, they would probably be reconciled."

* * *

Mr. Dickinson's Third Series contains 20 plays from the recent drama of the United States, Great Britain, Germany, Austria, France, Italy, Spain, Russia, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, the Yiddish theater and Scandinavia . . . His selection is excellent, and his introductory comment is stimulating . . . To anticipated complaints of his choice, he replies in advance: "The questions inevitably will arise, 'Why these plays? Why not other plays?' To these questions the simplest answer will be the best. These plays are presented because they seem to the editor best to combine merit in themselves and representative character in a group . . . There is a work of encouragement for American dramatists: "If the English speaking theater tends at present to decline, such is not the case with the theater of America" . . . Note that distinction, if you please . . . "Yesterday colonial, the American theater has in its best works cut entirely the bonds that tied it to the mother country and the Continent . . . In seeking to make things new, to treat American themes in American ways, the new playwrights have naturally paid the price of experiment. Some of their works show the prentice hand, but it is an apprenticeship to their own standards and not to any external cult . . . Innovation does not imply merit; on the other hand neither does convention, and in the theater of our times the presumption is on the side of the man who dares."

* * *

The situation has changed on the Continent too: "Yesterday the drama of France either directly or indirectly dominated the theater of Europe. The prestige of this domination lasted after the fact itself was no more" . . . In Central Europe the breakup of Germany and Austria-Hungary "encouraged an increased productiveness on the part of dramatists of hitherto submerged groups, and it provided for these the facilities for breaking through onto the world stage" . . . Mr. Dickinson calls to our attention as significant of the present trend "the kind of plays that are not represented here: "There are no problem plays as such, no comedies of manners, no romantic plays . . . Some features of the drama represented in this book" reflect "the fashion, not uncommon in the post-war drama, of 'playing with life,' of treating the theater as a form of sport, of shunning all integrations and savoring the bitter-sweet of disillusion . . . Other features trace back to the profounder factors in our new inquisitiveness."

* * *

William Edwin Rudge submits two books of interest to art lovers . . . Each is No. 1 of a new series to be published in London by The Studio and in America by Rudge . . . "Michelangelo," the first title of the Master Draughtsman series, presents 12 of the master's drawings, with an introduction and critical notes by A. E. Popham . . . The editor explains that "though they, too, display the giant's full stature, the drawings afford an easier approach to Michelangelo's genius. It is possible to grasp the significance of a single study for the Sistine Chapel where that stupendous work, from its vastness and complexity, may elude the understanding. We are better equipped by such a piecemeal study to comprehend the whole, though in fact the study of Michelangelo's drawings for themselves demands no justification. The sculptural qualities of these drawings has been insisted on, but though Michelangelo regarded himself as primarily a sculptor, it is not to these qualities that their greatness as drawings is due . . . The sculptor's faculty of thinking in the solid, unaccompanied by the qualities which make a painter, has no relation to draughtsmanship . . . In Michelangelo himself we find that the greatest of his drawings have relation not to the David, the tombs of the Medici or the monument of Julius II, but to the Cartoon of The Bathers and the Sistine Frescoes."

* * *

"The Spirit of America" is a general introductory number to the Currier & Ives Prints series . . . It will be followed by others, each devoted to a special subject, as Railroads, Yachting, Indians, and each containing eight plates in full color . . . This first volume contains an introduction by W. S. Hall, who points out that "Currier & Ives prints are hardly as yet antique, but ballads they are—ballads in picture—and certain of them are cheap at any price" . . . Appreciation was not widespread when these prints appeared: "While Hiroshige and Hokusai served as wrapping for a package of tea, or hung exposed to the elements outside a shop in Tokio, a not over-discerning America was buying, and discarding, Currier & Ives lithographs and thinking of other things than preserving an exact historic record of the time in picture form" . . . Mr. Hall is a little impatient with the "continued note of apology for Currier & Ives prints": "No one looks at these prints and asks, 'What is it?' and perhaps that is the trouble. The criticism is not that they are too poorly drawn, but that they are too easily understood—too naïve. No Currier & Ives, it may be wagered, ever was hung on its side . . . No, they are pictures which do not disturb, evoke no controversies, and so are not Art!" . . . And the commentator clinches his argument with the reminder that "certain of them command prices far above other forms of art concerning which battles have raged in the newspapers" . . . Perhaps if this continues we may yet have battles in the newspapers about these prints, too.

* * *

While we're on the subject of things easily understood, here is another Rudge product, an edition limited to 525 copies of a pamphlet of about 100 years ago, entitled "Piratical Barbarity, or, The Female Captive," an account of the "unparalleled sufferings of one Lucretia Parker" at the hands of pirates . . . Possibly you can picture a young woman of today writing to her brother: "Anticipating your impatience to be made acquainted with a more circumstantial detail of my adventures, I shall not on account of the interest which I know you must feel in my welfare, hesitate to oblige you" . . .

From Thomas to Malory

Tristan in Brittany, by Thomas the Anglo-Norman. Translated by Dorothy Leigh Sayers, with an Introduction by George Saintsbury. New York: Payson and Clarke $3.

Malory, by Eugène Vinaver. Oxford: At the Clarendon Press. New York: Oxford. $5.

BEYOND the large public which constantly delights in Wagner's "Tristan" and the more restricted circle which reads poetic versions of the story as in Mr. Robinson's recent modernizing, is a still smaller band of eager scholars who devote their talents to exploring innumerable knotty problems relating to the earliest forms of the romance. The present translation of Miss Sayers (Mrs. Atherton Fleming) is sure of a cordial welcome from the two latter groups, particularly since she presents for the first time one of the most important of the early medieval Tristan poems. Herself a poet (although better known as author of best-selling detective fiction!) she has rendered the old French into couplets which convey the form and atmosphere of the original with unusual success.

Apparently not so popular in his own time (since his work is preserved in only a few scattered fragments), this Thomas, the Anglo-Norman, is revealed as "a thoughtful and competent psychologist" far beyond the prevailing limitations of the twelfth century. "The story of Tristan appeals to him as a modern love-story; and many of the oddities and what appear to us the inconsistencies of his story are the result of his efforts to cram the old, brutal incidents of the original Tristan tradition into a twelfth century conception of courtly behavior. Unlike many poets of his day, he is not really interested in fights with giants, magical marvels and adventures by sea and land; he scrambles hurriedly over these incidents, to spread himself with loving care over long dialogues and monologues containing elaborate analysis of feelings, motives and problems of morality. His conception of the passion of love forms a kind of halfway house between the old feudal morality and the new artificial 'amour courtois,' which was developed to such fantastic excess by later writers."

Such is the translator's own description of Thomas's peculiar value in that original story which, as George Saintsbury observes in his instructive Introduction, is "of no country or language, being of all." Here is certainly appeal for all those who would discover that oldest form of the romance which inspired the modern interpretations of Arnold, Tennyson, Swinburne and Robinson.

It was not, however, direct from Thomas that the spell of Tristan and Iseult was cast over succeeding generations. Rather has the vast comprehensive fusion of the whole Arthurian cycle achieved by Sir Thomas Malory proved the ground source to which have turned all sorts and conditions of readers for the most glowing picture which chivalry drew of itself. To illumine this spacious canvas is the aim of Dr. Vinaver, who has previously published in French a special study of Malory's version of the Tristan story.

This is frankly a scholarly investigation supported by the usual formidable apparatus of footnotes and appendices. It is at the same time an effort to recapture the man Malory, of whom we know little more than we do of Thomas. Dr. Vinaver reviews the scanty evidence of Malory's identity, but he is particularly interested in the personality of the author as disclosed in his great work. His conclusion is that this later Thomas "is a modern, both in his sympathies and his idiosyncrasies. He shares the moderns' dislike of shapeless stories of adventure, their interpretation of chivalry, and their misunderstanding of the medieval romantic spirit. For the medieval courtly idealism he attempts to substitute the philosophy of a practical and righteous fifteenth century gentleman; and where the French romantic writers seek to set forth an ideal remote from reality he sees but a moral doctrine to be followed by all those who desire honor and 'renommée' in this world. . . . By adapting the Arthurian romances to the needs of his day, he made them into a record of the national past of England, and endowed them with the greatness and importance of a rational epic. In this sense, and in this sense alone, it is true to say that he holds out one hand to the Middle Ages and one to us. The epic of Arthur, whose roots go deep into medieval soil, is a living drama which, owing to Malory's contribution, has preserved all its powerful appeal for the modern mind."

Although the larger part of the volume is more or less technical, almost any mature reader who feels the perennial charm of the Arthurian legends will find here not a few fascinating glimpses of Malory's background. Nor can anyone fail to dwell with pleasure on the eight handsome illustrations of scenes of chivalry.

P. K.

Tolstoy—The Later Years

The Life of Tolstoy (Vol. II—Later Years), by Aylmer Maude. Oxford University Press. London: Humphrey Milford.

THE first volume of Mr. Maude's biography, which was reviewed in these columns on May 22, 1929, ended with the conversion which divides Tolstoy's life into two sharply contrasted sections. In the second section, which is the subject of the volume now before us, we have left behind the period of the artistic masterpieces. The rare works of fiction written after 1878—"The Death of Ivan Ilich," "The Kreutzer Sonata" and "Resurrection" are the most important—have a strongly marked didactic purpose; and the majority of the writings of the last 30 years are essays, pamphlets and letters to correspondents on moral and social questions. His preoccupation was, as he himself put it, no longer with art but with life; or, as we should rather be inclined to say, he abandoned the endeavor to express life as a whole through the medium of art, and deliberately narrowed his vision to those aspects of human life which seemed to him necessary for salvation.

As we pass from the first period to the second, the task of the biographer changes. The interest shifts from Tolstoy the writer to Tolstoy the man. "I am convinced," writes Mr. Maude, "that those, from Turgenev downward, who expressed regret that Tolstoy occupied himself with religious, moral and social questions show their own limitations by doing so. Even his novels owe much of their value to that craving for truth and longing for brotherhood which characterized him from childhood to old age, and only those who are attracted by 'What Then Must We Do?' can really appreciate what there is in 'War and Peace.'" Even those who cannot altogether share this view will not fail to be enthralled by Mr. Maude's sympathetic and exhaustive study of Tolstoy's later years. The first volume of his biography was adequate; the second is in all respects masterly.

"Unless I know why I am here and what I am," exclaims the hero of "Anna Karenina," "I cannot live." The rest of Tolstoy's life was to be devoted to the quest of the meaning of existence. He plumbed the hollowness of the elaborate ceremonial of the Orthodox Church as it existed in the Russia of his day; and he turned back to the Gospels in search of the faith which alone could give to his life on earth a meaning and a value. The result was, as is well known, the shipwreck not only of his family life but of many of his human relationships; and the colonies founded in Russia and elsewhere to practice his doctrines ended in disaster and sometimes in scandal. Something was wrong; but the passing years found him more and more dogmatic and embittered, more and more convinced that the blame did not rest on himself. He had the characteristic Russian contempt for the practical consequences of applying ideas which he believed to be just. "Even today," Mr. Maude appositely remarks, "the U. S. S. R. is more concerned about maintaining Marxian principles than about seeing that the people secure decent food, clothing and housing."

A powerful intellect like Tolstoy's seems sometimes to carry with it a limitation of human sympathy and understanding. He studied Greek and Hebrew in order that none of the minutiæ of the sacred text might escape him; and he seemed unaware that the most complete intellectual grasp of the letter did not necessarily afford the key to the spirit.

But on many of the greater issues he was brilliantly right. His denunciation of war and of the narrower forms of patriotism has today, in part through his influence, been transformed from a paradox into a commonplace; and his protests against administrative oppression and abuse would be scarcely less apposite in Russia today than in the very different age for which they were written.

The difficult and painful subject of the relations between Tolstoy and his wife has been so freely discussed in recent months that we need make no apology for not reverting to it here. In this as in other matters Mr. Maude reviews the evidence calmly, and does not attempt to be striking or sensational; and he lays greater stress on the provocation received by the husband than on the wrongs suffered by the wife. We are not prepared to accept this testimony as altogether impartial; but it provides a sound corrective to some of the more extravagant attacks made on the great writer's memory when Countess Tolstoy's diaries were published last year.

E. H. C.

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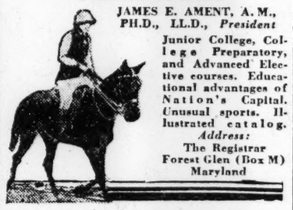

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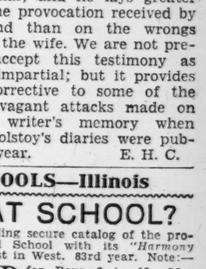

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EDUCATIONAL

The Sea Scout, His Ship Chockablock With Boy Romance

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
New York

BOYHOOD is turning back to the sea again for adventure and romance, according to Thomas J. Keane, national sea scout director of the Boy Scouts of America, who reports, as the result of a recent survey, that this summer there are 500 Sea Scout ships afloat on the coastal and inland waterways of the United States and her possessions, and that during the last year membership of the Sea Scout division has increased to 9800 Scouts and leaders.

"For the older boy in Scouting, the Sea Scout program, as part of the Boy Scout Movement, offers opportunities for citizenship training and character development, but in addition, it gives to every Sea Scout an opportunity to enjoy the romance and adventure which is only possible on sailing vessels and the sea. At present there are more than 600 Sea Scout units in 43 states of the Union and in Alaska, Philippine Islands, Hawaii and the Argentine.

"Even though Mexico and Cuba have Scout organizations entirely separate from the Boy Scouts of America, they, too, are modeling their Sea Scout divisions largely on the program as developed in this country and report its great popularity.

"Through the Sea Scout program, in the last few years, many boys have been given an opportunity for adventure that they would not otherwise have had. Last year a crew of Chicago Sea Scouts aboard the Blue Moon, a small schooner, won the Mackinac Race, longest and hardest fresh water sailing race in the world. Sea Scout Paul A. Siple was given the opportunity of participating with Admiral Byrd in the Antarctic Expedition because of his Scout training, and at present David Martin, Sea Scout of Austin, Minn., is sailing the Spanish Main with Count Von Luckner, looking for new adventure.

"Gone Adventuring"

"Since the first great Sea Scout adventure, when a deck crew of Chicago Sea Scouts sailed the Northern Light, John Borden-Field Museum Expedition vessel, into the arctic in 1927 and brought back to Chicago with them a great many museum specimens and much scientific data of value, Sea Scouts have gone adventuring. But the great adventures in which a few Sea Scouts have participated are not at all a real picture of the Sea Scout program and Sea Scout activities. The value of the program lies in the fact that it gives to every Sea Scout an opportunity to go adventuring, under competent leaders, on a sailing ship in which he has a personal interest, and with an opportunity, through competent instruction, to learn seamanship and to absorb some of the sea tradition which is so much a part of our nation's history."

Mr. Keane reports that 90 per cent of the Sea Scout units, which now total more than 600, have sailing vessels of their own. These range in size from 15-foot skiffs to schooners nearly 150 feet in length. These vessels are owned by local Scout councils in different parts of the United States and by individual Sea Scout units.

Among the ships owned by the Sea Scout division of the Boy Scouts of America are many with historic interest and with tradition behind them that will appeal to all boys. The recent acquisition of the famous old Argo, 79-foot, 38-ton yawl, once the training ship for students at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, gives the Washington Sea Scouts ownership of one of the best-known sailing vessels in America. The Sea Scouts also own the old Star of India, full-rigged bark which is used as a training ship by the San Diego, (Calif.) Sea Scouts. That ship won fame in other days as the pride of the Alaska packers' fleet. In point of length of service to Scouting, the Nokomis, training schooner of the Chicago Council of the Boy Scouts of America, is the oldest Sea Scout ship in the country. It was on this ship that the first Sea Scout leaders of the United States were trained. The New York City Sea Scouts have the prestige of owning the largest ship of the entire fleet, the 169-foot schooner hull, Minas Princess, now being used as a base ship for the Thorne-Hammond syndicate yacht Whirlwind in the America's Cup race trials.

Two of the Sea Scout regions, the one which comprises New York and New Jersey and the other which includes the states of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin, own training schooners. The New York and New Jersey Sea Scouts have the privilege of cruising this summer on a 55-foot schooner, Theresa White, and the Region 7 Sea Scouts aboard the 103-foot schooner Pinta. These ships are manned by Sea Scouts for two weeks' training cruises under able leaders, and the boys are taught the rudiments of sailing and of managing a ship.

Notable Service

Most of the Sea Scout units, too, are building traditions of their own, and with the small sailing vessels or the large ones which they command are rendering real service in their home communities. Probably the outstanding single contribution made by any one Sea Scout ship since the founding of the Sea Scout Division was the efficient work of the crew of the Southern Cross of Sarasota, Fla., which rendered notable service in the Florida disasters several years ago.

The Trenton (N. J.) Sea Scouts are fortunate in having recently obtained, through the generosity of the Roebling family, a 65-foot Diesel engine motor yacht, the Ballantrae, for their use. This yacht is one of the finest of the entire Sea Scout fleet. At Mt. Clemens, Mich., the Sea Scouts own a 110-foot converted submarine chaser, and in Milwaukee, Wis., an 80-foot schooner, The Captain Lawrence, is owned by the Sea Scouts.

An interesting development of the Sea Scout program has taken place in the great central West. In the states of Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Colorado, Nebraska, and Wyoming, not often mentioned in connection with water activities, there are 25 Sea Scout units with an enrollment of 350 Sea Scouts. Their activities consist of sailing small vessels on the rivers and lakes in their home communities. In some places where the waterways are very small, the Sea Scouts are making canoe sailing their major activity. Sea Scouts from this territory have sailed as far as Chicago and the Great Lakes in their small sailing vessels for the long cruises necessary to qualify for some of the Sea Scout ranks.

Already this year two Sea Scout crews have distinguished themselves in competition. In the Prince Rupert race, which is a 570-mile cruiser race for vessels of all classes and sizes, and the course from Seattle, Wash., to Prince Rupert Island, Canada, two Sea Scout ships participated. One was the Tyee Scout of Seattle, Wash., and the other a cabin cruiser of the Tacoma (Wash.) Sea Scouts. In this race, in which some of the best watermen and navigators on the Pacific coast participated, the Sea Scouts of Tacoma, Wash., were among the winners and received first prize for having the best navigated vessel in the race. Early this season Sea Scouts of the Chicago unit held a cutter race for junior and senior crews in competition with the men of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station. In these races, over a mile course in choppy seas, the senior navy crew defeated the senior Sea Scout boat, but the junior Sea Scout crew won handily from the navy men.

Sea Scouts are cruising in many waters this year. The San Francisco Sea Scouts sailed to Sacramento up the Sacramento River. The Providence Sea Scouts sailed to New York and brought to this city several boys, who had never been to the metropolis before. The Trenton (N. J.) Sea Scouts, with their new boat, traveled to Bangor, Me., and gave many of their Sea Scouts an opportunity for adventure in states never before visited. The Washington Sea Scouts sailed in Chesapeake Bay to Norfolk, Va., and hundreds of other Sea Scouts are sailing on many waters during the summer months.

Won a Hard Race

This year Sea Scouts from Chicago are again participating in the Mackinac Island Race, which is the longest and hardest fresh water sailing race in America. Last year the race was won by a Sea Scout crew despite the fact that their vessel was smaller than most of the other participants and that they were not conceded a chance of victory by the many famous sailors and navigators who took part in the race. The story of the winning of the Mackinac Race by Sea Scouts last year, as told by Mr. Keane, the national Sea Scout director, brings to light one of the most interesting stories of boy achievement in the history of the Boy Scout Movement.

In 1923, when the Sea Scout Movement was first taking hold in America, Mr. Keane was the Sea Scout Skipper of the old ship Nokomis which had been obtained as a training schooner for the new Sea Scouts of Chicago.

"There were eighteen kids on the old ship in those days," says Mr. Keane, "and they didn't know one end of the vessel from the other. In those days when the old Nokomis put out from shore with her crew of rookies, my friends who were sailing the trim vessels of the yacht club, laughed and thought the idea of training boys to navigate and sail real ships was a great joke, and that it just couldn't be done. That was seven years ago and there were only a few Sea Scouts in the country then. Last year when the time for the Mackinac Race drew around, there were nearly 7500 Sea Scouts and leaders in the United States, and almost 400 Sea Scout vessels afloat, each manned by an efficient crew that knew how to handle a ship.

"Sea Scouting in Chicago had grown by leaps and bounds and among the many new Sea Scout units, most of them, incidentally, sponsored by the yacht clubs, whose members were scoffers in the early days, was the Blue Moon, with a crew of five Sea Scouts.

"A year before the Mackinac Race these Scouts started to plan. They had to because they were to match their skill in navigation against some of the best sailors of the middle West. So carefully studying the history of the race they mapped out courses for every type of wind that might blow on the racing days. These Sea Scouts discovered somehow or other that in most of the previous races the wind had always blown from the southeast to speed the vessels on their course on the last leg of the race.

The New Sail Surprise

"The day of the race came, and a trim crew of Sea Scouts aboard the Blue Moon started off with the others. There were about 40 ships in the contest, and the Sea Scouts during the first stretches were out with the leaders. On the last day of the race, when they approached the island of Skillegallee, which usually marked the turning point in the race, and the point where the race winner is usually in the lead, the Sea Scouts were a bit behind. But as the Sea Scout navigators had figured, the wind suddenly blew from the southeast. The sailors on all vessels piled their sail. The old-timers broke out balloon jibs, spinnakers and fishermen tops'ls, and started merrily on their way.

"Suddenly, to the surprise of all, a boat leaped to the front, carrying a sail never before seen in a race. It was the Sea Scout ship carrying a trick sail designed by the boys themselves. Their vessel also carried a balloon jib and spinnaker, but the fishermen tops'ls were continued down between the fore and main masts to the deck.

"And so as a result of their navigation and with the help of a sail of their own design, the Sea Scouts of the Blue Moon, representing the Sea Scout Division of the Boy Scouts of America, won their first sailing race.

"And if you want to know if the yachtsmen of Chicago believe in Sea Scouting now," says Mr. Keane, "just ask them. They'll probably tell you about the Blue Moon and the race she won and about the Sea Scout unit which they are now sponsoring in their own yacht club."

THEY MAY BE LANDLUBBERS AT THE START, BUT OH WHEN THEY GET UNDER WAY!

Upper Left—Part of the Crew of the Northern Light; the Sea Scouts Who Cruised to the Arctic on the John Borden-Field Museum Expedition.

Upper Right—Scene at Camp Roosevelt, Where Washington (D. C.) Sea Scouts Supervise Water Activities.

Lower Left—Sea Scouts Pulling a Long Oar.

Lower Right—Scout Learning to Use Sextant.

'No Home Work' Plan Is Successful in English School

Sheffield

About a year ago interest on a national scale was aroused in the experiment tried out in a secondary school in this city in which the students were excused from all home work, on condition that they did a certain amount of preparation of their next day's lessons in school. The headmaster, W. Ritchings, in his report on the first year's working of the scheme is able to pronounce it a distinct success. It has resulted in a great increase in the freshness and alertness of the boys in the mornings, and has given them leisure in the evenings for the formation of clubs and associations of considerable social and educational value. It has proved particularly useful in enabling the slower boys to keep abreast of the school curriculum, and has won much active appreciation from parents during the last twelve months.

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Art News and Comment—In the Theater World

Vindicating the Modern

THOUGH they seem less to clarify an idea than to root more deeply the prejudices of the listeners, we propose another one of those debates between celebrities, namely, Eric Gill versus the exotic Monsieur Picasso. Both men have picked up the quill recently and held forth with provocative vehemence. It is time certain mysteries were out. And though we keep reiterating that art probably ends where explanation begins, we listen, for better or for worse.

Mr. Gill's argument would no doubt include his contention that painters and poets should think of themselves as grocers rather than prophets and seers, that the artist must remain a maker, a craftsman. Monsieur Picasso, on the other hand, would hasten to separate the useful object from the æsthetic. With a slight shrug of the shoulder and a strained look off into space, he would say, "Easel painting is noble play." He would explain by saying that the painter has no aim; his picture is no more than a happy accident. "While some painters may bungle their attempt by making a mere spot out of a sun, there are others who can transform a yellow spot into a sun."

* * *

The Retrospective Exhibition at the Museum of Modern Art in New York illustrates commodiously the deflection of American painters to the Picasso viewpoint. As this splendid showroom is removed from natural light, so it is detached in substance from everyday beliefs and practices. If it intimates the life of today in any way, it is the desire of some people to get away from that life, to be at home forsooth with their thoughts, to live in some remote world of caprice and nonsense, to participate intensely, purposelessly, in this "noble play." Once the painter was another attachment to the armorer's guild, a mere artisan. Today the ripened fruit drops from the branch; he is independent.

Perhaps, on the other hand, those workers who treaded the tall, dizzy scaffolds of the Chrysler Tower were greater artists in their way, more pertinent symbols of our time, more closely related, too, with the builders of ancient cathedrals and temples. Perhaps those advertising designers who employ ingeniously the fundamentals of dynamic symmetry in order to catch the eye of patrons are sustaining the more serviceable impulse. Who knows?

* * *

Certainly the walls hung with Braques and Matisses, with Picassos and Rouaults, pulsate in their singular ways; each has a vitality of its own, each is an organism that grows and breathes according to its own laws; each is violent or calm, dry or moist, palpitating or quiescent. Yellow spots are being converted into suns, amber spots into bass viols; the range is broad. Geometric patterns are galvanized to life by skillful juxtaposition of colors, by carefully placed diagonals, by the insertion of contrapuntal dots and lines. There are indubitably signs and portents of life, not the kind we are taught to see or that can even be talked about, except ever so crudely. But here is a mystical, challenging unmistakable animism that is the gift of high art, the reward to those of us who care to live with it, study and be moved by it.

Play has no end, the process is the enjoyment. To some it seems selfish indulgence, especially with the artist who "plays" all the time. Like the child, he has his fairyland, his gnomes and monsters. The child takes them for granted, does not explain them, neither does he. If he chooses, he paints apples—interminably—or harlequins. And because some persons object, he spins a world of mysticism around this caprice; epithets are exchanged; there is an estrangement. The artist becomes haughty, aloof.

* * *

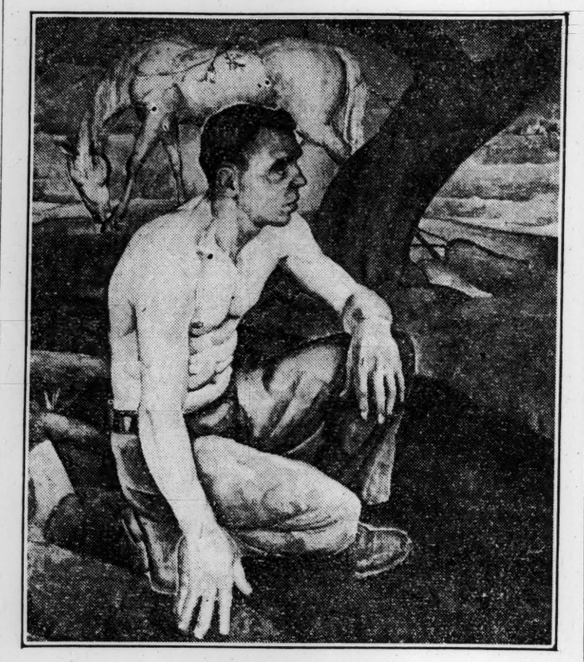
But the proof is in the pudding. What about the pictures, lip service and fine speeches aside. The quality of the pictures towers far above all the other considerations which are arbitrary, even irrelevant at best. It freezes the alleged vituperations of Picasso and Gill and makes them salute each other. Eventually the one thing will be evaluated. Regardless of time or circumstance, no picture or effigy has meant anything unless it has been well made, deeply felt; unless a good, solid, imaginative craftsmanship gave it form. Let the artist be a mystic or poster decorator, he must pass the same test—of quality.

There may be something tiresome in the subject of Matisse's "Odalisque," there may be monotony about the recurring grapes and green pears of Braque, but when has color known such playful variation, such sparkle; when has there been such daring, such defiance of conventional combinations? In these designs of backgrounds and foregrounds tricked out by Matisse, there seems to be a rejuvenation, a spirited departure from old molds that makes perception tingle.

The molecules are shaken up to give new combinations, novel sensations. In a Chagall water color of a girl, there are dottings of color, flecks like little gems, some transparent, some opaque. One artist plays with textures, Paul Klee; another makes a medium of transparent hues, Pascin; another, still, makes a carpet of the world crammed full of flowers and birds, filled to the very edges, Dufy. So long as the playful attitude is so productive we may well enjoy what it offers.

Mr. Gill and Monsieur Picasso are both right, each in his way.

DOROTHY ADLOW.



"April," by Kenneth Bates

Society of Mystic Artists

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Mystic, Conn.

THE annual art exhibition at Mystic offers endless interest to the person who cares to wonder a bit why and how artists paint. One might reasonably expect to find 40 local exhibitors repeating one another and treading on one another's toes. If we insist that a tree is a tree and a boat is a boat and that is all there is to it, what a time we shall have in this exhibition!

A tree in the hands of Charles H. Davis is a mood or gesture, sweeping upward in joy, brooding pensively, or staunchly braced against winds, but to Carl Lawless it is a decorative shape, firm of contour, strong or delicate as may be, but removed from human emotion. To Boronda again, it is a living, romantic, wild thing in moonlight, while Mr. Barnes' elms are surely guardians of his cottages. Grinnell is intent upon likeness, and his oaks are just that.

As for boats, the artists agree even less on what they are. To Nat Little, they are triangular accents of white patterned on blue. Thorsen's square-riggers are the passionate love of a seaman for a ship. Thompson's are forms moving silently out into the glowing sunrise. Joseph's regatta yachts are multi-colored things tossing about, while Soderberg's racing yachts are an ideal of fleet grace, responding to touch.

Flowers are all things to all men. To Peter Marcus, proud banners of screaming color; to Agnes Lincoln, colored forms to design with; to Beatrice Edgerly, lovely shapes for her line drawings; to Elizabeth Webb, bright little spots of glory on a gold background in her illuminated poems; to Arthur Meltzer and Paulette van Roekens, lovely textures, soft as velvet or stiff and expressive in patterns.

So these 40-odd exhibitors unearth endless variety in similar objects. They comment cleverly or ponderously, gravely or gaily. They live in dreams, or bring dreams to life. Eyesight may or may not be the same the world over, but the artist's vision is always changing, seeking new expression.

The main room, which in winter is an assembly hall, and is now a monk's cloth-covered art gallery, features prominently a memorial group of the paintings and miniatures of Sherman Potts, for years past the president of the American Society of Miniature Painters. These well-chosen pictures clearly show his ability to use varied mediums and subject matter, and to grasp character without resorting to either flattery or cynicism. He prefers not to shout too loud in his art, and though quiet speech is not always heard at once, gradually its power increases.

The room of water colors and prints gave this reviewer more real pleasure than even the large gallery. There is an adventure behind nearly everything shown there. Here and among the small oils the search for a blatant picturesqueness is being replaced by a real desire to hunt down the fundamentals of beauty. These young artists are growing in strength each year.

The exhibition will remain open until Aug. 21.

Gloucester Society of Artists

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Gloucester, Mass.

THE second exhibition of the 1930 summer season opened July 26 in the galleries of the Gloucester Society of Artists. It is, in character and content, similar to the first exhibition just closed.

The tremendous energy of the contributing artists is again attested. There are 350 listed exhibits, including oil paintings, black and whites, thumb-box sketches and sculptures.

Landscapes claim the lion's share of attention. Still-life is in evidence, but not to a marked extent, and portraits, though present as in such a work as Margaret Fitzhugh Browne's "Miss Susanne Bradley," are rare.

Figure compositons are virtually non existent. The human figure is, perhaps, one of the most difficult art problems to master. It requires preliminary study with the model. Landscape, on the other hand, is always with us, and in this day when virtually everyone wields a paint brush, that which is ever present offers first material.

There are a few studies of young girls, the most interesting of which, because of its simplicity of handling, is Katherine McFadyen's "Repose."

A canvas which, though produced in oil, savors of imaginative illustration is "Snow Fairies Land" by Elizabeth B. Robb, developing in a snow-clad evergreen woodland the decorative notes of white peacocks and a peacock maiden.

More literal are many of the landscapes, among which one might mention Anthony Thieme's "Lanesville"; Alexander G. Tupper's "New England Sunshine and Flowers"; "Midsummer," a study in green and yellow by Pauline Bliss Williams; "Mid-Day Haze, California," with its golden edging of light, by Frank M. Moore; Mary Shepard Klar's vigorous splash of white flowering apple tree in answering land contours, titled "The Monarch of the Orchard"; a pink-lavender, blue and green harbor and town composition by Carl H. Nordstrom, titled "Smith's Cove"; Alice R. Harwick's study in land water reflections, "May's Mirror"; Antimo Beneduce's "Storm Clouds," and "Rolling Country," an interesting impression of rocks, shrubs and road by Leighton R. Cram.

An interesting instance of modern trend toward symbolism may be found in "Noon," by Edward Parrish, with its colorful grouping of half-circles for beach umbrellas divided by scalloped diagonals of green—wave conventions probably—from a group of only slightly conventionalized bathers seated about talking. This sort of thing when well handled offers welcome relief from an overdose of literalism in landscape and still-life.

Small sculptures are contributed by Charlotte O. Coues, Helen S. Davis, Gertrude C. Fosdick, Karl H. Gruppe, Anna Coleman Ladd, Frederick H. Norton and Karl F. Skoog.

D. G.

The Goodman Theater, Chicago

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Chicago

THE Goodman Theater of the Art Institute of Chicago starts its sixth season this fall with certain changes in its organization which promise to raise the standards of its productions still higher.

When William O. Goodman and his wife presented the theater to the Art Institute it was realized that a worthwhile experiment was being inaugurated. It seemed that the institute, with its great school teaching design, color and decoration, was a logical place to work out, without thought of commercial gain, stage settings which would do something more than supply merely photographic backgrounds for the plays, and it put the institute on record as believing that the art of the theater is truly one of the fine arts.

In the construction of the theater wing modern German theater developments were carefully studied, and many features which had proved successful were adopted, not only for the adequate production of the plays, but for the comfort of the audiences. For example, the rows of seats are at least six inches farther apart than is usual in the American theater, and there are no aisles. The seat rows open directly upon doors in the sides of the auditorium which permit the room to be emptied without confusion in less than half a minute. The Goodman seats 700 people on the floor; it has no balconies.

Use of Lighting

Following the modern trend, lighting is largely relied upon for scenic effects. There is a large "sky-dome" with big batteries of lights. The tendency of the scene design has been away from formal naturalism, with an emphasis upon the mood of the play without anything of the bizarre unless the theme demands it.

The theater was organized as a combination of repertory company and school, members of the company serving as instructors in the school, and advanced students working in minor parts in the plays. All the scenery and the lighting were designed by the students and faculty. It was found that the intimate connection of acting and production was of great value to the students, many of whom have found their way into stage positions. In addition, from time to time the Goodman has lent members of its repertory company to the theater guild. Costuming has been designed and carried out by the theater's own staff also, and so far as any theater can be, it has been independent of outside help.

Last year a valuable addition was donated by the Goodmans in the form of a small theater with seating capacity of 160 people. This has enabled two performances to be rehearsed and even to be produced at the same time, and has doubled the usefulness of the plant. There are always experimental plays being written which appeal to students of the drama but less to the public, and for small and critical audiences of this kind the new quarters are invaluable.

School Made Separate

With this addition, it has seemed wise to make some fairly radical changes along the line of progressive development founded firmly on the splendid start and organization of the work by Thomas Wood Stevens. The experiment is now to be tried of dissociating the school and the repertory company, the producer and the head of the school to spend the major part of their time in building up each his own branch of the work.

Hubert Osborn will have charge of the repertory work, and Maurice Gnesin will be head of the dramatic department of the school. Each has had long experience, Osborn at Harvard, Yale and Carnegie, and Gnesin at Yale, Syracuse, Denver and as head of the Russian Repertory Theater in New York. Gnesin will act as associate producer, putting on at least two of the eight plays which will form the repertory next season.

C. F. K.

The Salon des Tuileries

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Paris

DOES the Salon des Tuileries forecast any new developments for modern painting? One might propose this question before entering the large presentation of paintings and sculptures in the pavilion on the Cours de la Reine, but upon leaving there would be no more definite conclusion than that a breath of warmth was influencing the palette colors or that a reserve in composition was beginning to wear off some of the rough edges of so-called modernistic abandon.

Zerzavy has an exotic group of pastel still-life drawings on fabric; Louise Janin shows an idealized portrait of Helen Wills inspired by a poem to that athletic personage by James D. Phelan; Jean Burkhalter presents a series of paintings in which the color technique is curiously reminiscent of Renoir. Micao Kono, Dendeville, Barber, Valuesi and Dolomus are others among the hundreds exhibiting who further these impressions.

Lempicka attracts attention by her vivid painting of Mrs. Allen Bott—a study in green, gray and black, executed in her particular molded technique. Among the numerous sculptures is M. R. Milward's head of Tagore, a group of painted porcelains by Madame Dem, and a seated bronze figure of a girl by Drivier which combines a medieval force with modern abandon.

Bourdelle

A group of Antoine Bourdelle's small pieces forms a distinctive exhibit at the Galerie Vignon. Though nothing shown is larger than could be taken up in the hand and thoughtfully inspected, the power and the comprehension with which this man endowed his art are felt throughout.

Bourdelle's intense researches are evident in the "Naissance de Venus," "Asklepios," "Amourette" and "La Femme au Mouton Blessé." Four small statuettes give the sculptor's designs for the Monument Alvear. A variety of treatments is noted in the heads of "Apollo," of "An American Girl," and of "A Chilean Girl."

Bourdelle's "Beethoven à la Croix" was chosen as the most expressive of the many studies he executed with the career of this musician as the theme. Also on view are 93 water-color sketches by Bourdelle to illustrate the "Cinquante Epigrammes Grecques."

George Bernheim-Jeune and Monsieur Bignon, the new directors of the George Petit galleries, have, with the assistance of Chester Dale and other collaborators, arranged a retrospective show of the last century of modern French art.

Manet's "Le Vieux Musicien" is a resplendent chef d'œuvre around which the exhibit pivots. It dominates the gallery with its somber perfection and if one can loosen one's gaze from the dark, poignant face of the musician (perhaps more finished in detail than any other part of the picture), one finds a rhythm of composition that is rare in its simplicity and exactitude.

Fitchburg Art Association

FITCHBURG, Mass.—In honor of the Tercentenary year the Fitchburg Art Center is showing this summer a loan exhibition showing the development of American painting. The aim has been to bring together paintings which will show the main trends of painting during these 300 years.

The first stage, that is, the colonial, in which we may regard American painting as English provincial, is represented by Smibert, one of the earliest portrait painters, by Copley and Stuart, and by E. Savage the engraver, as well as by such pupils of Benjamin West as Rembrandt Peale and S. F. B. Morse—he who left the field of painting and invented the Morse code.

The next phase is the purely indigenous school of landscape painting, developing from the Hudson River, or White Mountain School. The meticulous and metallic picture by Sontag represents the early period, while the culminators of the movement, Wyant and Innes, as well as their followers, who were all more or less influenced by current schools abroad, show the ultimate development, from the literal transcriptions from New England or New York woodland to the lyrical canvases of a painter like Tryon. Then there are the individualists, men like Blakelock, who selected one particular theme on which to build; or Twachtman, one of the closest to the French Impressionists.

In a gallery of water colors and prints, hung in the presence of the American provincial English furniture owned by and lent to the Art Center, examples of several of the greatest of American water-colorists are brought together. There are two Winslow Homers, two Sargents, a Dodge MacKnight, two Rockwell Kents—as well as two fine drawings by Homer D. Martin.

The inclusion of several paintings by living artists, and by such men as George Bellows, brings the exhibition up to the present day. A group of prints, and three pieces of sculpture add interest to the whole

The Stratford Festival Company

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Stratford-on-Avon

THE Stratford - on - Avon Festival Company has made a successful beginning with its summer season. The performances at the temporary theater have been attended by audiences gathered from all parts of England, and including the usual high percentage of American visitors; so many of whom now, by their contributions to the building fund, have made a personal, quasi-possessory addition to their Stratfordian interest.

The personnel of the company has not greatly changed since last summer. The most notable new performer is Miss Fabia Drake, now leading lady, in place of Miss Dorothy Fassingham. Miss Drake, whom I had the pleasure to see as Rosalind, and also as Beatrice, is a player of vivacity and charm, equipped with presence, dignity of style, a melodious voice and a nice purity in the enunciation of vowel sounds. Her cadences also are true, but, especially when playing with Rosalind, she was, at times, weak on her consonants, and inclined to be a little perfunctory, even to inaudibility, in the swifter speeches. Always gracious and pleasing, her execution, nevertheless, at moments lacked strength, particularly in the "railing" scene with Silvius, an episode asking a full measure of haughtiness, and a scorn that will out-Phœbe Phœbe herself. There was, I thought, a tendency to sound too often a note of pathos, somewhat after the Viola manner—a part that Miss Drake, I imagine, plays exceedingly well.

The same lady's Beatrice was more truthful and effective than her Rosalind; indeed, I do not recall any actress who could bring, from the first, a more easy, natural zest and buoyancy to the dialogue closing with "under that star I was born." The culmination of the church scene, upon "Kill Claudio," might have been rather more powerfully led up to; and it was not, one supposes, Wilfred Walter's own fault that the audience laughed upon his answer, "Not for the world." Audiences generally do this; though I feel that, somehow, the players might continue to prevent it, comedy though "Much Ado" be.

Mr. Walter has become a fine Shakespearean player, developing every year in power and certainty of effect. His Jacques is an impressive piece of characterization, less subtle, perhaps, than Baliol Holloway's, yet one in which the actor, speaking or silent, always makes his presence felt. Kenneth Wicksteed employed to good purpose as Leonato a resonant voice and an incisive method that I had thought too broad and harsh for Touchstone, who, as the very name seems to imply, calls for a light, ironical handling. The broader stuff, in the Touchstone scenes, is, surely, for Audrey, William and the rest.

That popular favorite, Roy Byford, made Dogberry funny enough while rather overweighing his words, at moments, with extravagance of comic business. I liked the simply lucid Don John of Gordon Bailey, and Miss Mary Holden's Hero, which, following her Celia, showed us a young actress of intelligent method and pleasing stage presence. Bridges Adams has certainly at command an alert and lively company, in which, of course, another leading actor is George Hayes.

Sir Archibald Flower, the chairman of the board of governors, tells me that the way is now cleared for the rising of the new theater, which has been vexatiously, and expensively, delayed by the flooding of foundations and excavations—obstacles that have necessitated the summoning of expert advice, and the adoption of unforeseen and costly precautions. Representatives of the board have purchased the mansion and beautiful grounds known as "Welcome," on the high land outside Stratford, adjoining Sir A. Flower's own property, "The Hill." It is hoped that arrangements may be made for transforming this magnificent house, with gardens commanding an ideal Warwickshire prospect, into a hotel for the use of visitors to Stratford, who, at present, failing accommodation on the spot, are often compelled to stay at Warwick, or at Leamington, when they would more willingly make their headquarters within hail of the Shakespeare theater.

P. A.

Lyme Art Association

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Lyme, Conn.

THE Lyme Art Association's exhibition this summer is an exception to the general rule of decadency of like exhibitions in the last few years. Not that the trumpeted modern survey has affected them, but it is evident that this consistent body of artists have applied themselves more zealously to study their own point of view and have accomplished canvases of a better and less monotonous quality than heretofore.

Much the same subject matter is found on the walls of this gallery, and yet, in nearly every case, it is interpreted so differently that another fallacy is exposed in the prevalent sentiment concerning this variety of painting. If these artists would allow their personalities even more play and would express more freedom in their rigid way they would fulfill an apparent inner yearning. The obvious effort and sincerity displayed in this show in contrast to much of the sham in exhibitions of another character will aid them in regaining some lost foothold.

Ivan Olinsky's painting called "Young Woman" received the $300 Mr. and Mrs. Owen Goodman prize. The paintings of young women by Mr. Olinsky are always charming. If to idealize womanhood is Mr. Olinsky's mission in painting, he succeeds in transmitting his intention. A still life called "Dogwood" is a rare deviation from his young women. It has his usual charm with an added delicate finesse. Mr. Olinsky's drawing is always irreproachable.

Eugene Higgins is always himself. "Shades of the Circus" is another philosophical mention of real life painted with suitable, sound depth. Mr. Higgins exhibits two points of view in his work. One tells us what he feels about painting. The other speaks of his sympathy for humanity. As an author paints a picture with words, so Mr. Higgins relates a story with paint. Never illustrative, he achieves his purpose richly in a subtle, knowledgeable manner. Mr. Higgins seems ever to advance in his work. This is exemplified in "Shades of the Circus," a painting of ragged tramps behind a circus tent.

Gregory Smith, an artist with a Twachtman vision, is represented by three poetic canvases. Blending melodies of color play to one's romantic side and momentarily remove one from earth to a land that exists somewhere in everyone's imagination. Mr. Smith's landscapes are impressionistic, personal notes with genuine vitality.

Gertrude Nason is evidently searching for truthful expression. Her lapses into different techniques and different palettes are interesting as they divulge the various stages through which this artist passes.

Edward Volkert's paintings are faithful, meticulous representations of his subjects seen with a clear, filtered eye, dictated by a normal, balanced understanding. His work is literal without being small. In "The Contest —Connecticut Fair," a team of oxen dragging great, weighty stones on which perch several happy farmers, the sound modeling of the vigorous oxen is a decided step ahead.

Painters whose works are outstanding are Henry Bill Selden, Percival Rosseau, Guy Wiggins, Bruce Crane, Robert Vonnah, Will Howe Foote, Charles Vezin, Henry Rankin Poore, Tosca Olinsky, Everett Warner, Carleton Wiggins, James Goodwin McManus.

Other exhibitors are Harry L. Hoffman, Lucien Abrams, Oscar Fehrer, Paul Saling, George B. Burr, Frank V. Du Mond, William S. Robinson, William Chadwick and Frank A. Bicknell.

There are banalities aplenty in this exhibition, the result of a stubborn devotion to the line of least resistance. Yet the general aspect of vivid animation spells a timely awakening for several talented men.

The exhibition will continue until Sept. 7.

'Comus' at Ashridge Park

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Milton's masque "Comus," presented by the Ashridge Players in the grounds of Ashridge House. The cast:

Comus ..... Arthur Bryant
The Lady ..... Rosemary Corry
First Brother ..... George Brander
Second Brother ..... Hugh Sellon
Sabrina (the Nymph) ..... Sylvia Bryant
Attendant Spirit ..... Tord Lidell

Producer, Arthur Bryant

The setting was ideal in a pictorial, though not entirely in a practical sense; for the stage was too large. It was on the verge of a wooded brae, the sloping bank above forming a natural auditorium on the edge of the beautiful gardens of one of the most historic and famous of the stately homes of England, now acquired by the Conservative Party in perpetuity as a Training Center and a memorial to Bonar Law. The play has historical associations with Ashridge, for it was written—and the music was composed by Henry Lawes—for the first Earl of Bridgewater, then living at Ashridge. It is therefore possible that the masque eventually produced at Ludlow Castle was partly rehearsed at Ashridge.

The production was in every way worthy of the occasion and the producer himself played the name-part well; his acting, however, being better than his elocution. But full value was given to the beautiful elocutionary opportunities by Tord Lidell, who played the Attendant Spirit. As the Lady, Rosemary Corry was admirable alike in speaking, acting and movement; for it was no easy task to speak and retain an even grace of movement in those great spaces, and her bearing throughout was worthy of the great lady she represented. As Sabrina, nymph of the Severn, Sylvia Bryant sang and spoke her lines well; while the dancers and chorus did all that was expected of them. To the characters of the play were added those of the original patrons: the first Earl of Bridgewater; his Countess and Lords and Ladies in attendance. Lord and Lady Bridgewater were played by Sir Reginald Hoskins, principal of Ashridge College, and Lady Hoskins, while Anne Hoskins and Richard and Mary Law figured among their attendants.

Henry Lawes's music, under the conductorship of Susan Lushington, sounded charming coming from an adjoining coppice. A word must be said for the dresses, which were beautifully designed by Maisie Marshall and Sylvia Bryant, but one missed the heads of the "oughty-headed monsters." To quote the program, "the wooded scenery was set 500 years ago by the Bon Hommes of the monastery of Ashridge." The whole production was a delight which will linger long in the memory of those who had the privilege to witness it.

C. F. A.

British Film Notes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The latest travel film shown at the Polytechnic is "Across Bolivia." It is presented under the auspices of the Bolivian Consul-General in London and photographed and personally described by J. C. Bee-Mason, who shows some magnificent views of this vast new-old country, in which there still linger many grand specimens of ancient architecture. Tucked away hundreds of miles from a railway station are some truly magnificent cities. Of the capital of the country, Santa Cruz, we see some splendid aerial photographs; but even finer are those of the Bolivian Andes, especially one taken from a plane 20,000 feet in the air over the great volcano. There is also a splendid bird's-eye view of the famous statue known the world over as the Christ of the Andes.

There are also many interesting "shots" of everyday life amongst the natives, most of whom are pure Indians. We also see wide-stretching pictures of the mighty forests and swamps in which the country abounds, and some splendid photographs of the travelers fording, with their following, their cattle and their motorcar, the mighty Rio Grande. The photography is admirable throughout, and the film has surely its desired effect in inspiring further interest in that great country and also in Simon Bolivar, famous liberator.

C. F. A.

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Music News of the World

Verdi and Criticism

A Review by ERIC BLOM

Verdi. by F. Bonavia. London and New York: Oxford University Press. $3.

A MODERN book in English on Verdi has long been overdue, and at last Mr. Bonavia has given it to us in a smallish but tightly packed volume. It is not only a sufficiently full biography of a composer whose life was not exactly crowded with incidents, but an admirable study of the most sympathetic character among all the major composers, based principally on the important source of personal revelation recently opened up by the publication of the "Copialettere di Guiseppe Verdi."

What Mr. Bonavia's book just fails to be, on the other hand, is an exhaustive study of Verdi as a musician. This is the more disappointing because it gives us some tantalizing evidences of an insight into the man's work such as only profound affection coupled with intimate knowledge can achieve. Mr. Bonavia's observations are always to the point and, for all his absorbing love of Verdi, he does not fall into that tone of uncritical adulation which has made thinking musicians regard many so-called standard works on great composers with extreme reserve, if not with complete distrust. It is difficult to imagine what can have restrained him from giving us the full benefit of his unique qualifications.

Altogether, critics have been curiously reluctant to deal with Verdi as a musician. One would think that the man whose tunes could rouse whole audiences, a whole nation almost, to frenzy, was incapable of stirring any feelings in those who cultivate music professionally—not even the violent antagonism that might provoke a literary denunciation worth reading. It is true that the popular enthusiasm was not always of a purely musical nature. Mr. Bonavia tells capitally the tale of the supposed patriotic implications of Verdi's works; this may have set up a resistance in the modern critic, who in all conscience is not given to sentimentalizing over any music.

Astonishing Technique

But after all, Verdi's art is much more than that of producing excitement: it is that of a very great musician. His technical equipment, when all is said, is as astonishing as his abounding imagination in its complete adequacy to his particular requirements. It has its deficiencies, no doubt, but here again it is the task of criticism to discriminate between what deserves condemnation and what needs explaining by the peculiarities of Verdi's training, æsthetic outlook and historical position. There is an inexhaustible fund of interest in the study of his weaknesses alone, and Mr. Bonavia is able, in the space at his disposal, to touch only upon the fringes of this fascinating subject.

Controversy about Verdi there is next to none today. Yet while the Wagnerian theory and practice has long been squeezed dry by professional disputes, many moot points arise out of Verdi's music which critics so far have not thought it worth while to settle, though he remains a figure of immense vitality and cannot be allowed to be taken for granted unexamined. In fact he is only now making his conquest of certain sections of the musical public. In Germany, for instance, he is just being discovered by serious musicians, in whose estimation he assumes a surprising ascendancy over Wagner which ought to be accounted for by some discerning writer who is in close touch with this curious situation.

Criticisms Unchallenged

When for once a point is raised that tends to make for criticism of Verdi, it is allowed to pass unchallenged in a way it is impossible to imagine an adverse judgment of any other great composer being allowed to pass. In New York, for example, Toscanini has been attacked for including Verdian extracts in the Philharmonic programs, a proceeding which is certainly not easily defensible, since Verdi's proper sphere is the theater, but which can be imagined to be vindicated with some show of reason by an eloquent partisan.

Again, a few weeks ago, Ernest Newman referred to Verdi's insufficient grasp of technical procedures as revealed by the score of "Traviata" and exemplified his statement by pointing out the inanity of the decorative passages set against the sustained melody in the prelude. One would have liked Mr. Bonavia to stand up against this judgment, for although it is, from a certain point of view, perfectly sound, one wishes to see Verdi seriously discussed from more than one point of view. Mr. Bonavia might have said (I do not know that he would, and have no wish to ascribe a view to him which he never uttered) that the very "inanity" of this admittedly rather poor counterpoint is perfectly justified as a piece of characterization. The slow tune, he might maintain, is Violetta's natural nobility of sentiment, the superficial decoration placed above it the frivolity developed in her by the circumstances of her existence. To which Mr. Newman might have retorted that he was talking merely about Verdi's technique at this stage of his career, and that he felt this technique to have been immature. It would not have mattered which of the two critics scored, nor that they had not really argued to the same point; what is important is that Verdi should be discussed.

Profound Originality

There is no danger of such discussions containing too much adverse criticism, so long as they are based on such serious study as Mr. Bonavia has obviously made of Verdi, for it is impossible to go thoroughly into the subject without becoming more and more engrossed in it. There remains much to be said, even about the most immediately striking of Verdi's gifts: his melodic invention. Space is lacking here for more than a hint or two, but it is worth pointing out as a possible line of investigation that the master's tunes, in spite of their direct appeal, often show a profound originality. Many of them remain in one's memory in a slightly different, more commonplace form than they actually take, and one is surprised on looking at the score to find how much more significant they are than one had thought. A case in point is the Aïda theme, presented at once at the opening of the prelude and heard again several times in the course of the opera in cunningly varied forms.

It would also be interesting to try to determine whether Verdi's habit of letting a melody drop out of the blue without first foreshadowing it accounts for the clear atmosphere that always pervades his scenes, whether they take place in the dark or in broad daylight. He never wraps the stage in a mist. It takes another brand of art to do that: the art of Wagner in the prologue of "Götterdämmerung" or of Debussy in "Pelléas et Mélisande."

Verdi's Harmony

Verdi's harmony alone would yield material for a small volume. His progress from the tonic-and-dominant thumpings in the early works, through the simple but poignant eloquence of which the harmony of "Rigoletto" is a model, to the subtlety and savor of "Falstaff," is worthy of the kind of study Prof. Donald F. Tovey devoted to Beethoven or Schubert or Brahms.

Form, again, can be studied under a special aspect in Verdi, who saw the wisdom of retaining the artifice of set numbers in opera, but found means of stringing them together into continuous acts without destroying their individual shape and without resorting much to the uninteresting device of recitative to connect them. A stroke of genius in the use of a formal aria that should be complete in itself and yet lead directly to the next event in the drama occurs at the close of "Caro nome" in "Rigoletto," where the Duke's retainers begin their chorus before Gilda has quite finished her tender soliloquy. It is an ingenious warning to the hearer that, although the song is a formal piece of music for the display of virtuosity as well as an astonishing revelation of character, the progress of the drama is not to be interrupted by applause—a warning which only a terribly insensitive audience could disregard. A striking instance of Verdi's avoidance of recitative where he is intent on keeping the music for the moment on the low level of a connecting passage is the conversation between Violetta and Alfredo heard against the dance music played off-stage in the first act of "Traviata."

Verdi's Position

One could go on for some time making suggestions of this sort, but one more must suffice: Verdi's position among his predecessors and successors offers matter for a comparative study which, so far as I am aware, still remains to be undertaken by a responsible writer on music. An interesting discourse could be made to arise, for instance, from the difference between his and Puccini's attitude toward the subjects of their operas. Both are born musical dramatists, but they approach the stage from opposite angles. Verdi's music reflects the personages of the drama, Puccini's the environment in which they appear; the former conveys individual emotions, the latter reactions—his own and the hearer's, rather than the character's—to circumstances and atmospheres. Hence Verdi is dramatic, Puccini merely theatrical.

It is enough to throw out a few hints like these to become absorbed in the study of Verdi's music and to wish to pursue it a long way beyond such mere dips below the surface.

On Record

PERHAPS the most arresting, the most intrinsically interesting, of the recent output of disks are found in the recordings of Richard Strauss's tone poems, "Till Eulenspiegel" and "Don Juan," by the orchestra of the State Opera in Berlin, conducted by the composer. The value of such a combination to listeners of a later day than ours can hardly be overestimated. "Till" is undeniably a masterpiece of Strauss and of his period. Its broad-veined humor, its opulent freshness of melody and rhythm, its brilliant and blithesome orchestration, all lend pungency to the present reading. The composer has here given it a buoyance and a vigor that emphasize its essential youthfulness of style and material. In "Don Juan," as in "Till," there is a remarkably clear registration, a splendid reproduction of orchestral values, and a very close approximation of concert hall effects. Both these recordings, issued by the Brunswick company, must rank high indeed in any list of contemporary performances, for the mechanical success of the disks as well as for the interpretation committed to them.

Rimsky-Korsakoff has lately come in for a goodly share of attention from various companies. One of the newest Victor issues is a double disk which carries the Introduction and the Bridal Cortège from "Coq d'Or." This reading by the London Symphony Orchestra led by the indefatigable Albert Coates is magnificently luminous and vivid. This striking interpretation of the "Coq d'Or" excerpts was chosen by the Record-of-the-Month Club. This is, as far as we are concerned, the only drawback to an otherwise wonderfully fine record.

Quite recently the Columbia Company brought out Rimsky's "Schéhérazade" in a reading by Philippe Gaubert and the Paris Conservatory Orchestra. This set, occupying six large records, is set No. 136 in the Masterworks Series. It is interestingly and authoritatively unfolded. Perhaps it does not own the sheer plangency of tone found in the best of the contemporary issues, but it is well enough contrived so that it belongs in the upper ranks.

Maurice Ravel, whose "Bolero" continues to enrich him and, incidentally, to come from every recording company in captivity, is given an important place in current Victor releases with a performance of his exquisite "Rapsodie Espagnole" by Piero Coppola and a symphony orchestra. The latter has apparently been assembled with a keen ear for tonal balance and luminosity. The interpretation catches much of the whimsical, elusive character of the music, and accents the colorfulness inherent in the skillfully contrived instrumentation. A very new recording from the Columbia lists presents M. Ravel's "Pavane pour une Infante défunte" in a version by the Colonne Orchestra, led by Gabriel Pierné. For music which is soft, gentle and suave, and thoroughly unphonographic, the result is unexpectedly good.

Debussy, so like and yet so unlike his countryman Ravel, is represented by his suite "Iberia." This picture of Spain is played by the same orchestra and conductor who did Ravel's "Rapsodie." For the connoisseur a playing of each composition will enhance the individuality and the characteristics of the other. This "Iberia" is issued in a set of disks, filling five record sides. It is sold as an album set by the Victor Company. C. S. B.

MYRNA SHARLOW

And So to the Metropolitan

By WINTHROP P. TRYON
New York

SHE is the same Myrna Sharlow, we need not doubt, called now to the Metropolitan Opera, that she was when she took the place, at a Boston Opera matinée 16 years ago, of Mme. Melba, figuring as the heroine in Puccini's "Bohème," to the approval of a nearly filled auditorium. For they did not all, by any means, demand their money back and go home that afternoon because they had to accept a young and minor member of the company, after paying to hear a distinguished visitor. Nor, in artistic reckoning, was the occasion so remote, either. Ages that may have elapsed in the domains of politics and economics since March, 1914, have been but moments in the realm of tone. Music changes but little in a decade and a half, and the dramatic type perhaps least of all.

Miss Sharlow, as I recall the early part of her career, pursued the profession of singing zealously, yet without asserting herself unduly over her associates. She seemed to be keeping herself ready for any task, however important, that might be assigned her, but not to be trying for advantage at somebody else's loss. How we make a thing of this sort out from mere sight and sound of a performer on the stage, I cannot say, though I fancy we discern it in the quality of the acting and the style of the singing; every opera impersonation being a self-portrayal as well as a costuming, posing and voicing of a character invented by the librettist and the composer.

To note considerations of the half hour at the Boston Opera House from 2 o'clock to 2:30 p. m., of the Saturday I'm thinking about, first Mme. Melba presented herself before the curtain in the checked dress, the black shawl and the apron of the sewing-girl; expressing willingness to assume the rôle for which she was advertised, and regret at inability to do so. The manager, too, came out, offering a bargain. Those of the audience who stayed could have a ticket for a special matinée on the following Wednesday, Verdi's "Otello" the bill. Wherefore I am uncertain whether people remained to listen to the youthful accent of Miss Sharlow on "Addio, senzo rancore," or whether to get the plated spoon and piece of chinaware which Mr. Russell may be said to have put into the package. At any rate, the orchestra striking up, the scene of the garret disclosed itself, and the four or five men who make it so jolly—the baritone, Dangès, and the bass, Mardones, were two of them—did their play and their by-play. Lastly, there entered from the paste-board hallway Mimi—Miss Sharlow—in a remarkably fresh-looking checked dress, cut, stitched and fitted in the morning and finished within minutes of her putting it on, for anything I was ever told.

How Miss Sharlow happened, at the beginning, to take up one of the most uncertain of employments, and how she has managed to stick to it through disbandment of company after company, east and west, as long as she has, possibly I shall ask her when she arrives in the autumn, to enter upon her duties at the Metropolitan. And again, possibly not. For I can as easily frame the answer as the question. She likes to sing, and she means to attempt every kind of singing that waits to be mastered. Then, she knows that the place for the complete practise of vocal technique is opera, and that the place for reliable judgment of vocal ability is opera.

She may have found that American interest in formal effects of musical gardening known as the grand aria, duet and ensemble, is confined to comparatively few people. She cannot help being aware, however, that a liking for the parterres and terraces of Bellini and Verdi does exist amongst the men and women of one locality and another of the United States. So she has labored good-naturedly and perseveringly, starting with the Boston Opera, and upon its discontinuance going to the Chicago Opera; after a period there, schooling herself out of merely light singing into the sturdier sort and developing into what they classify as a dramatic soprano. For a little road exercise, a term with the San Carlo company of Fortune Gallo; then, last winter, lending her talents to a Californian organization, and this summer joining the troupe at the Cincinnati Zoo.

This outline, while falling a good deal short of being her whole story, may indicate what fiber she is made of; and yet, enough to say that she has been engaged for next season by Mr. Gatti-Casazza, the Metropolitan director. She has been summoned, we can be sure, on account of her knowledge of the general repertory and on account of her reliability both in emergency and in routine. Nothing at the Metropolitan Opera House but hard work. Only those enter and pass back stage who understand their job and are in prime mood to give it their attention and to lavish upon it their strength.

Music and the Sound Film

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ
Paris

THE prodigious development of the sound film is beginning to stir musicians and to force them to think. Nowadays, the performances of the film that sings are the great musical event of the year. All the other manifestations of the servants of Apollo appear insignificant if one compares them to the first stirrings of this revolution.

This year, one realized all the meaning of this social and artistic upheaval in attending the examinations at the Conservatoire. It is indeed during this period that one can take count of the profound misunderstanding that exists on the one hand between our present-day pedagogic methods and the technical requirements of the entertainment industry of tomorrow, and on the other hand between the mentality of the young students of music and that of the business men and manufacturers whose employees they will be tomorrow.

One must have the courage to call things and people by their names. Music is entering upon a crisis that is nothing other than a crisis of manual labor. Carried away by acquired speed, our instrumentalists, and especially those who recruit and train them, do not seem aware of the gravity of the situation. Workmen of the bow are still being educated by hundreds, by thousands, while every day new automatic utensils are invented to manufacture, preserve and diffuse music. In these circumstances, many orchestral workmen will be replaced by mechanisms of precision that will perform in their place the labor of filing, polishing and adjusting that was intrusted to them and for which they imprudently continue to train.

Humanity is slow to adapt itself to change. For some years one has seen little cinema orchestras multiplying, which absorb considerable "musical material." And it was concluded that this state of things would be endless. Even now the most prudent French families make their children learn the violin because their position in an obscure hall seems still assured.

It is a serious mistake. The sound film expels small and big orchestras, one after the other, from their entrenchments. The film that sings is gaining ground. And a few years hence, in my opinion, only a few magnificent orchestras will be left, which will suffice for all the musical needs of a nation widely stocked with symphonic performances by the record, the T. S. F. and the film.

But the mechanical revolution has other aspects. In attending this year the competitions for opera and comic opera, it was impossible not to be struck by the anachronism of these tests. Here, mechanism is disposed to intervene in an exactly contrary sense. Whilst the sound film will ruin many small instrumental artisans, it is likely proportionately to enrich artists of the song and declamation. Until now, a French tenor or soprano trying for a premier prix has had no other outlet than the two subsidized lyric theaters. The prize winner in comic opera had as a sole ambition to be engaged by the Salle Favart, and the victor in the opera competition had no other ideal than to sign a contract with the management of the Palais Garnier. Today, on the other hand, it is not two stages but a hundred sound and picture studios that are open to a singer possessing both a fine voice and good appearance. The screen will soon annex young singers who possess good looks. For the moment it takes whatever is nearest and continues to employ what falls under its hand, that is to say, people on the spot. But you may well imagine that the cinema public, accustomed to handsome players, will not be satisfied with these. And, in lyric films as in the others, one must have juvenile leads and ingénues of the age and appearance of their part.

New Technique Needed

Now what strikes one in the present-day equipment of these young graduates is their complete ignorance of the technique that they will one day be called upon to exercise. With all due deference to the artists of our theater, who look down upon the studio actors, the silent film requires of its players an effort of expression and synthesis that is not won by chance. On the screen facial expression and gesture constitute a subtle vocabulary of watching these Romeos, Lohengrins, Werthers, Rudolphes or Othellos drilled in all the disciplines taught by their masters. It was impossible not to feel appalled at the distance that separates the routine of the platform from the requirements of the studio.

How is it not realized that from henceforth one must accustom all these young people to walk, speak and gesticulate in a different way? All their training is adapted to the convention of the three canvas curtains and footlights. Look at this king or this high priest who crosses the stage majestically. Majesty is exteriorized on the stage in this way: You raise the head with pride and fix your gaze upon a mysterious point in the wings. Then you proceed by slow jerks. That is what constitutes the last word in the matter of theatrical nobility. Well, if the prize winners of the Conservatoire take it into their heads to walk thus before the lens, I promise them a fine success with the mechanics and producers.

Imminent Needs

The holder of a first prize in opera or comic opera is then not at all prepared for what awaits him tomorrow. One should now provide a more rational adaptation of musical pedagogy to the imminent needs of music. We have already solicited the inauguration of a microphone class, as at the Berlin Conservatoire, but it is also in the production class that one must anticipate the employment of singers on the screen.

One must also henceforth think of the question of the orchestral adaptations assured by mechanical means. Here, the reform is urgent. I am not one of those who withhold their trust in the talking machine. I consider on the contrary that its educative action upon the public is a hundred times superior to that which the living orchestra can assure. But it is certain that, for the moment, the music is jeopardized by the bad quality of the adaptations provided by the record or the film. Formerly, the cinema conductor provided extremely ingenious and varied scores to comment upon the various parts of the program. In this sphere really remarkable results had been achieved. At present, on the contrary, the music of record and film is becoming insignificant. Any piece of music is chosen and its qualities are not insisted upon. It is the triumph of the course of least resistance. One must protest with energy against this regression. Not only can a mechanical score of a film equal the old orchestral commentary, but it should logically surpass it in value and richness.

Artists must not be uninterested in the new problems that the sound film has set. They should enter resolutely into the struggle. For that, it is obviously necessary for their masters to help them instead of hindering them. The Conservatoire examination this year gave us serious warnings. All those who recognize the economic and artistic importance of our new entertainment formulas should strive to attract the attention of the public powers to the crises that are preparing and the best ways of meeting them.

Experience and Experiment

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
London

SINGERS are in search of opera for 10 months of the year in London, and during the other two it is mostly foreign artists who find it. Why? In the majority of cases because the foreigners are thoroughly prepared for their job, with an equipment that can be gained only by steady experience in public. Disparity of opportunity is a perennial handicap for English singers. The very fact that the great training schools are doing more for opera than ever before only emphasizes the need for a national opera, a central organization to which the opera classes of the Royal Academy and the Royal College of Music could send a supply of artistic material. As things are, the young artists show promise, come forward, and stand on the edge of nothing. The Carl Rosa Opera Company seems to be the most permanent organization going in England; but its permanence of course is migratory.

Meanwhile the operatic impulse flows into what channels it can find. Two performances took place recently which were interesting enough in themselves, but more interesting for what they implied. On July 14 the Russian opera singers, Valentina Aksarova (formerly of the Petrograd Opera) and Alexandra Kourganoff (from the Philadelphia Grand Opera) joined in an evening of Russian operatic scenes in concert form at Grotrian Hall. On July 15 the Royal Academy of Music gave "Samson and Delilah," by Saint-Saëns, at the Scala Theater. Thus on one hand there was the almost hopeless incongruity of a concert platform, a grand piano, a neatly groomed and very visible accompanist. On the other, there were all the assets of scenery, lighting, and color. It was a good lesson in the value of dramatic technique. Without it, Aksarova and Kourganoff would have been quite ineffective; with it they controlled the situation. Vocally Kourganoff is the better equipped of the two singers. His tenor voice is vigorous, resonant, approximating more to a bright baritone than to a lyric tenor in quality. His enunciation was a true pleasure—the Russian clear, musical and soft, so that the language charmed the ear even though the words meant little to English listeners. Askarova's diction was less distinct, but her command of vocal color was greater. Obviously these artists were reëxperiencing, as they sang, the mental processes associated with stage performance of the parts. This cannot be said of their accompanist, Ivor Newton. He remained himself throughout—English, not Russian, in style and temperament. Tchaikovsky's music may have pinchbeck passages, but they are not so bad as Mr. Newton's cold pianoforte reduction of the glowing orchestra would make one believe.

The Royal Academy of Music performance of "Samson and Delilah" gave one the other side of the coin. Here were not practiced artists, looking backward upon their experiences, but young singers with their experience in the act of making. It was not an even performance, but in Valetta Jacopi there was a Delilah with a really fine voice, attractive personality and a decided capacity for acting. She has faults—among them a vocal wobble—and her phrases in the aria, "Mon cœur s'ouvre a ta voix" were begun too flaccidly to carry a full charge of emotion, but nevertheless she put her Delilah strongly across the footlights. Here is a singer who ought to make her way. James Topping, the Samson, was not weighty enough. However, one had the unusual pleasure of hearing his every word well. The other characters went through their parts with nothing very marked about them except that Abimelech (George Scott) sang with a curiously constricted tone. The orchestra, conducted by York Bowen, did yeoman service; allowing for the difficulties of a "first performance," Bowen held the ensemble well together.

Regular classes for the students should provide a chance to build up the chorus as a powerful dramatic reinforcement to the soloists. It cannot be said that the R. A. M. singers made the most of this opportunity. They were simply a collection of individuals who sang nicely when required, and gesticulated without any corresponding gain to expression, intensity, or purpose.

M. M. S.

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There Are Lilies of Many Kinds for Each Month of Summer Bloom

By RICHARD S. WILMOT

THE true lilies, those plants of the lily family answering to the name lilium, are a most important group for use in gardens, small or large. The lily has been noted from the earliest times for its fragrance and stateliness of habit. A few true lilies are fragrant, all of them stately and graceful in form. The variety of lilies procurable today is great. Species have been brought from Asia, Europe, and from American fields and woodlands in order that our gardens might have variety in this plant. To this number have been added a few worthy hybrid forms.

Most lilies are hardy and fairly dependable if given the care and conditions necessary for their well-being. Some do best in full sun, while others prefer partial shade. The varieties that thrive in shaded situations will prove valuable in shrubberies and rhododendrons, to provide color after the shrubs have finished their bloom. Iris borders may be livened considerably in midsummer if a few lily bulbs are set beneath the clumps. Most lilies will push their way bravely through the thickest perennial plant. Since lilies have a range of colors which includes white, pink, red, yellow, and orange, a variety may be found that will harmonize with any color arrangement.

In lilies, as in most plants, at least three of a sort should be used. One of a kind will rarely, if ever, be effective. Lilies need a background in order to show their beauty to its fullest extent. A background of green foliage is preferable. Lilium candidum is very beautiful when seen against a background of evergreens. If anyone should be so fortunate as to be able to have a small garden devoted to lilies alone, evergreens should be first choice for the hedges or boundaries. In borders lilies look well surrounded by foam-like flowers such as the baby's-breath (Gypsophila in variety), to emphasize the clear-cut lines of the lily, and also to screen the plant's long stalk, which is comparatively poor in foliage. Many lilies wither after blooming, and for this reason it does not do to have them standing alone. The creamy-white plume poppy (Bocconia cordata) makes an admirable companion to tall, July-flowering varieties. Where formal effects are desired, most lilies may be used with success. A path lined with two rows of lilium candidum, which in turn is surrounded with clumps of Delphinium belladonna, would be charming during June. The delphinium will continue its bloom until frost, and successive plantings of gladiolus could replace the lilies. For a special effect such as this, it is advisable to choose lily bulbs of uniform size so that the plants will be as nearly alike as possible in height and in quantity of bloom.

Midsummer Flowering

The lilies native to the United States are well adapted to garden use and will show their appreciation of good care by sending up stronger stalks and more flowers. This applies especially to the lilies native to the eastern coast; some of the western sorts are uncertain in American climate. The red wood lily (Lilium philadelphicum) is a charming sort found in both fields and open woods. The large, red flowers are borne on two-foot stalks, and are upright rather than drooping. The petals of this type are not severely recurved as in most sorts, and are spotted. This lily blooms in July and is effective when used in colonies placed to the fore of a shrubbery. The native Turk's-cap, Lilium superbum, is a lusty variety found in open fields or swamps. Superbum attains five feet in height, and bears numerous nodding red flowers with reflexed petals. This lily blooms in mid- or late July. Lilium canadense is our attractive little Canada, or field lily. The plant grows three or four feet tall and bears yellow, orange, or orange-red flowers, which are brown-spotted. Canadense enjoys full sun, but has been known to grow well in partial shade under light shrubbery. Lilium carolinianum resembles canadense, bearing orange-red blooms on three-foot stems. Lilium grayi, with upright red flowers, grows well in shaded positions. Both carolinianum and grayi bloom in July. Lilium washingtonium, a lily from the Pacific coast, bears unusual wine-colored flowers. This westerner grows four feet tall and blooms in early July. Moist but well-drained soil is necessary for this sort.

White lilies are always useful in gardens. The best-known white garden lily is the madonna (Lilium candidum). The deliciously fragrant flowers, perhaps too well-known to need description, resemble those of the Easter lily. Candidum blooms in June and combines well with delphinium and coreopsis. Lilium brownii has white flowers veined on the exterior with brownish-purple. This beautiful lily is not as easily grown as candidum. Lilium giganteum is a six-footer bearing fragrant white tubular flowers. The leaves are few, and much broader than those characteristic of lilies. This lily will grow in partial shade, and needs protection in exposed situations. The most popular of the more recent introductions is Lilium regale, which bears fragrant white flowers which are marked at the throat with a suffusion of pink and pale yellow. Regale blooms in July on four-foot stems, and is easily grown. Lilium speciosum album is conceded to be the most beautiful of the speciosums. The large white flowers appear in July on slanting stems two or three feet tall. The gold-banded lily of Japan (Lilium auratum) is a superb lily bearing very large white flowers that are spotted chocolate-brown, and with a line of yellow running through the center of each petal. Auratum blooms in August. This lily often proves temperamental, thriving for two or three years and then suddenly failing to appear at its proper time in the spring. A definite cause for such behavior has not yet been found. The variety platyphyllum is said to be more robust and dependable than the type.

August Blooms

The yellow lilies are most attractive in combination with blue and lavender flowers. Lilium colchicum has attractive light yellow blooms that appear in June. Its season suggests it as a companion for candidum. Lilium henryi is an orange-yellow lily of great hardiness and dependability, and resembles the speciosums in form. Lilium pyrethrum bears small yellow flowers in June and is not difficult to accomodate. The Thunbergianum, or elegans lilies, with their large blooms set upright on stems two feet tall are also easily grown. This variety is offered by color or in named sorts. "Apricot" is an attractive yellow. The handsome Lilium wallacei bears its soft yellow blooms in August and grows three feet or more in height. To give apricot color in the June garden one may use testaceum, an easily grown sort that is very beautiful in color. This lily grows four feet tall, and should be effective when seen with delphinium or anchusa italica "Opal."

Pink lilies are less plentiful than the yellows and reds. Lilium speciosum roseum bears speckled pale pink blooms in August. This lily grows two or three feet tall and has the bending habit typical of the dependable speciosums. Lilium krameri is perhaps the most elegant of the pink lilies. The flowers appear in July on stems three feet tall. A small sort is rubellum, growing but two feet high and bearing fragrant rose flowers. Most of the speciosum sorts, such as rubrum, will give the effect of pink. Though this sort has a white ground, it is conspicuously dotted with red and shaded with pink, and the bloom appears pink from a little distance.

Orange, orange-red, and scarlet lilies are the most plentiful of all. The old tiger lily (tigrinum) is a dependable sort, but rather looked down upon these days. However, it is extremely hardy, spreads quickly, and is well able to take full care of itself without any coddling or coaxing on the part of the gardener. The peculiar light orange of the flowers is charming when contrasted with lavender or purple, or when surrounded with white phlox. Lilium hansoni grows five feet tall and its orange blooms have great substance. This lily is June-flowering and grows well among shrubs. That small Siberian, Lilium tenuifolium, shows its cheery scarlet flowers in June. This lily attains little more than fifteen inches in height and its blooms are small in proportion as to its size. Lilium thunbergianum (elegans) has several varieties bearing orange and red flowers. The upright flowers of this sort are effective and showy in the July border. The variety atrosanguineum is a fine deep red one.

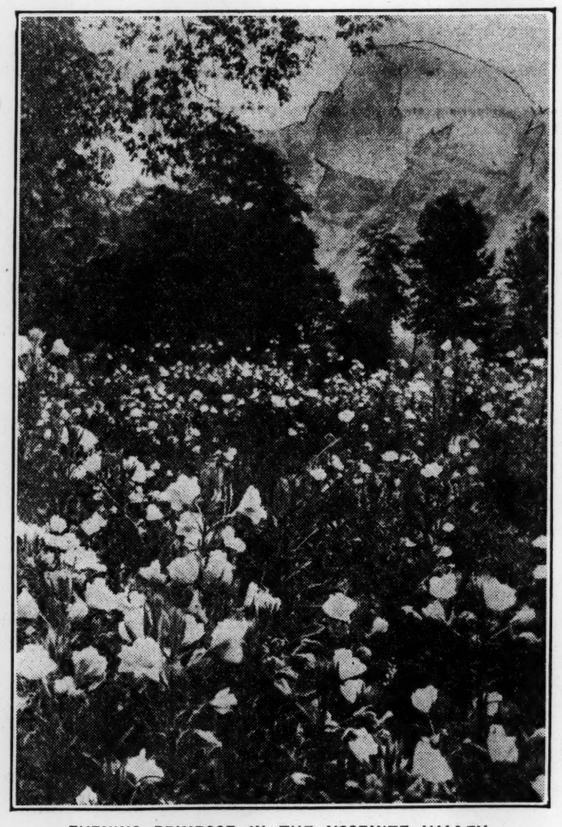
Planting the Bulbs

In planting lilies one should take care to plant them sufficiently deep. It is most important for the well-being of the bulb to have it well covered, and seven inches is not too great a depth for it. Drainage is essential to lilies, as to most plants growing from a bulb. When planted in damp soil, it is advisable to put a bit of sand beneath the bulbs. Lilies have few enemies, insect or otherwise. Borers will sometimes tunnel up the stems and a caterpillar of some sort seems to find the buds of canadense palatable and eats holes in them. The borers may be kept from the stems by the use of ashes, through which the tender-skinned grubs do not care to creep. Just a few ashes will suffice. A bit of poison would doubtless attend to the bud-devouring caterpillar. Few of the more commonly grown varieties of lilies actually require winter protection. If leaves are used, one must be careful, when removing them in spring, not to break off the tender lily stems just coming out of the earth. A mound of ashes or soil placed over the bulbs after the ground has frozen is perhaps the best method to use in protecting these plants.

If one has patience, lilies may be grown from seed, most varieties blooming three years after sowing. While in a newly planned garden one might not wish to wait that length of time, raising lilies from seed might be an excellent and inexpensive way of increasing one's present stock. Lilium regale is said to grow easily from seed, and to bloom in three years after planting. The old-fashioned tiger lily scatters its progeny all about the place, but they spring from the little bulblets borne at the base of the leaves. First year plants have but a single leaf and must not be confused with weeds. It pays, when weeding, to watch sharply for self-sown seedlings.

Lilies are divided into two groups as far as planting time is concerned. The speciosum sorts may be set out in spring, as may Lilium tigrinum. Lilium candidum, in order to make its necessary preparatory growth before freezing, had best be set out in late August or September. Most of the late-flowering lilies require spring planting, while those blooming in June or early July must be planted in the autumn. However, this is but a general rule. One may safely judge the proper planting time by the catalogue in which the variety is offered. The spring catalogues will offer the sorts that may be planted at that time, while those belonging to the other group will be noted, or listed in the autumn catalogues.

A Simple Torii Gate Forming the Entrance to the Japanese Garden at the Home of William Ruddock, Whittier, Calif.



EVENING PRIMROSE IN THE YOSEMITE VALLEY
This Exquisite Sulphur Yellow Flower of the Mountain Meadows Grows About Four Feet High, With Pale Green Foliage, Blossoms Saucer-Shaped and Stamens a Tiny Cross. It Blooms a While Before Sundown and With the Sunrise Folds and Drops Its Satin Cups.

Fifteen 'Glads' for Amateurs

By ELIAS NELSON

IN TRYING to select the best varieties of gladiolus the amateur may be somewhat confused as all are described in glowing terms in the catalogues. Some suggestions should therefore be welcome, and 15 varieties here recommended are, in the writer's opinion, the most desirable for the beginner. Tastes will differ, yet the prediction is made that, if the prospective gladiolus fan will check this list with his observations in the gardens of friends having had some experience with this flower, he will choose most of the varieties mentioned.

Before passing on to an account of the "15 best sorts," it is pertinent to point out that the wisest course is to select the best of the common varieties that may be had at popular prices as the amateur then may start with a sufficient number to give plenty of bloom, while if he buys expensive sorts, a modest investment will give him only a few bulbs. Satisfaction may come, it is true, from having recent introductions, but the greatest pleasure comes from having plants in abundance so bouquets may be cut repeatedly through the season.

Even the best of the common sorts are not surpassed, and, when well grown, excite the admiration of the visitor just as much as some highly advertised variety that has not as yet proved its worth. Varieties wonderfully beautiful may be obtained at 50 cents to 75 cents a dozen. Few flowers that may be planted in spring will give as much enjoyment for the initial expense and care bestowed upon them as the gladiolus.

Foremost among the pink varieties is Mr. W. H. Phipps. Probably no gladiolus has attracted more attention in recent years than this. Massive in blooms and with more flowers open in the spike at one time than in most varieties it commands instant attention whether in the garden or on display. The color is a delightful soft pink with a slight salmony effect. The flower is nearly a self except for a small white line and inconspicuous white blotch.

Richard Diener is somewhat deeper in color than Mr. W. H. Phipps. It is salmon-rose streaked with vermilion, and the yellow blotch is stippled with ruby. The coloring is suggestive of some orchids. As a cut flower it stands up well.

For freshness and startling variations in color from shell pink to lively rose and crimson Evelyn Kirtland is without a peer. Arrayed in its sprightly coloring the flower fairly calls to you. The margins of the segments are crinkled and somewhat reflexed. The center of the lowest one is crimson shaded to pink at the edges, while the upper half of the uppermost segment is shell pink to nearly white. The only fault this variety has is that the stem is somewhat weak, but this may be overlooked in view of its many other fine qualities.

Mrs. Leon Douglas is of striking appearance as the flowers are unusually large, the spike long and the segments of irregular outline as the edges are somewhat reflexed. The flowers are set well apart and the color is a lively rose suffused with salmon. On the lowest segment is a cream blotch with brick red. The irregular outline of this blotch is suggestive of a cluster of flowers in a narrow vase.

Although an old variety, Mrs. Frank Pendleton is still a favorite and is rated among the best. Its outstanding characteristic is a large blotch of rich maroon on each of the three lower segments. The coloring otherwise is a flushed pink.

As a fine deep red, Crimson Glow has no equal. Being hardy and vigorous and the spike always straight, it is highly satisfactory. Except for the merest white arrow point in the center of the lowest segment this is a self of velvety texture and lasting quality. The widely open flowers, set well apart, give the spike a somewhat interrupted effect. The spike is unusually narrow as flowers are set almost one above the other. Only a moderate number of flowers are out at one time.

Early Blooms

Prince of Wales is among the earliest to bloom, and with repeated plantings may be had for cutting from July 1 until frost in all but the most northern districts of the United States. The flowers are a salmon-pink with a primrose throat.

Pfitzer's Triumph is a warm salmon with the color deepening in the center of the lowest segment. The flowers are of large size and withstand heat better than the average variety. Although costing a little more than other varieties here mentioned, it is coming down in price, and will soon be widely distributed among gladiolus fans.

Rose Ash is unusual and distinctive in its coloring, which is a smoky red fading into ashes of roses at the edges. Some light yellow sprinkled with ruby is on the lowest segment.

Mrs. F. C. Peters is a lilac-rose variety with a prominent, round, wine-red blotch, which is bordered creamy white on its lower side. The segments are broad and rounded and set closely together in two ranks, thus making a wide and massive spike. Many flowers are out at one time.

Hereda is a delightful gladiolus with glistening pure mauve flowers with deeper markings and some white in the throat. It has long, massive spikes.

A Deep Purple

No collection would be complete without a deep purple, and in this class Purple Glory is outstanding. The variety is a vigorous grower and has large beautifully ruffled flowers. The segments have a velvety texture and the color is a deep maroon with the blotch almost black.

Le Maréchal Foch, which was developed in Holland during the war, is of sensational size and showiness. It has widely open flowers in a short spike. The flower is whitewashed with lavender-pink, and the segments are unusually broad. Since it withstands dry air well and many flowers are out at one time, this gladiolus is a favorite cut flower. It was originated by Van Deursen of Holland and named for the French marshal.

Of the pure whites Carmen Sylva is rated among the best. The flowers are borne on wiry stems, and the spike is narrow and always straight. Except for slight violet markings in the throat the flower is all white.

Yellow is a favorite color with many gladiolus fans. The choice for the amateur's collection should be Golden Measure. The color is golden with a small white line extending toward the throat.

Courtesy of Dorothea A. Davis

NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS

An Unusual Sight

ONE of the most beautiful flowers of the cactus family is that commonly called the night-blooming cereus, although others of this genus bloom at night. The large buds begin to open as daylight wanes and develop rapidly as night comes on until, toward midnight, the full beauty of the opened flower is seen. With petals of purest white, relieved by the pale yellow of the pollen-laden anthers, the flower is a picture long to be remembered. The stem-shaped calyx is deep shell pink in color which accentuates the pure white of the flower petals. The beauty and fragrance of these flowers last only for one night and as daylight dawns, the petals droop and fall together. The flowering season is from June to August. In the semi-tropical countries, where this cactus grows in its native state, the flowers are seen in profusion; but grown as a house plant, a blossom of the night-blooming cereus is of unusual interest.

Combining With Poppies

HOW lovely in the vivid coloring of their large, dark-stamened flowers are those giants of the poppy tribe, the Oriental poppies, and what a decorative addition they make to the herbaceous border in May and June.

Particularly is this the case when the colors of the plants which bloom at the same time are taken into consideration, and are carefully chosen to accord with them, for the planning of attractive color contrasts among flowers is surely one of the great delights of having a garden.

A border, for instance, in which groups of pink oriental poppies either Ethel Swete, pure rose in color, the vivid cerise of Mrs. Stobart, or salmon pink of Mrs. Perry, alternate with bold clumps of lavender-colored irises, is a case in point.

Striking effects can also be obtained with the dazzlingly brilliant orange-scarlet of Lord Lambourne, or the flaming scarlet-crimson of oriental king when planted near rich purple irises, or blue and purple lupins, but this color needs careful handling and should never be introduced amongst pink flowers if its full beauty is to be enjoyed.

A word of warning, however, while on the subject of oriental poppies. Beautiful though they are, their short flowering season is an admitted drawback.

Therefore, it is a wise move to plant them behind clumps of later-flowering perrenials such as michaelmas daisies, coreopsis, etc., which, as summer advances, soon conceal their decaying foliage.

Alpine Garden Society

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

The Alpine Garden Society, which came into existence last year, is already proving itself of real assistance to gardeners, amateur or professional, who are interested in the cultivation of Alpine plants. Advice is given by the society in the choice and treatment of rock plants; bulletins on their cultivation are issued frequently, and plants may be sent to the secretary for identification by the Royal Horticultural Society, with which the Alpine Garden Society is affiliated. Two shows have already been held. At these both amateurs and professionals compete, with separate classes for each. Information may also be obtained by those who wish to travel in search of the rock plants in their natural homes.

Distinctive Wrought Iron for the Home

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Los Angeles

WITH the advent of Mediterranean styles of architecture into this country, the charm of wrought iron is being appreciated. Both within and without the home, wrought iron can be used for a combination of the practical and decorative.

As an accessory to stucco, wrought iron is decidedly a relieving feature. To somewhat austere walls, its lace-like form makes effective contrast.

A guiding suggestion is to choose only that which enriches the home, limiting it, if need be, to a single gate, reja or grille. One piece done by a master craftsman is preferable to more of it that lacks dignity and execution.

If the home is of the Spanish or Italian type, there is great variety for treatment in wrought iron. Balconies, indoors and out, window and door grilles, gates, flower-pot holders, balustrades and handrails, arches, bosses, door knockers and furniture for such outdoor rooms as the patio, loggia or sun-room are all attractive in this medium. And while the home of English architecture does not employ balconies, it gains a quaintly substantial air by the use of wrought iron shutter hooks and hinges, door handles, door nails, lock plates and hinges, shoe scrapers, lanterns and tie-rod and ornamental washers for high chimneys. The Norman French style of architecture, while essentially rural in feeling, is being adapted successfully to modern American city homes! And many of these cosy towered dwellings are given individualty, by the use of picturesque wrought iron weather-vanes, and coats of arms surmounting towers, chimneys or garages.

The gate within the home is one of the accessories developed comparatively recently with wrought iron. Where the floors of different rooms are on different levels, so that a step up or down is used, the low wrought-iron gate often marks the archway—especially in the more formal rooms opening off the hall or corridor.

Many types of interiors use electric fixtures of wrought iron, including those for wall, ceiling and floor, such as torcheres and lamps. Fire accessories include andirons, shovel and tongs, as well as wrought iron gates arranged as fire screens. Curtain rods and brackets of this metal are much favored for the large studio window requiring long and heavy drapes.

An expert craftsman suggests that in general the design of wrought iron must be so light that it will never be mistaken for wood. Genuine wrought iron makes uses of the forge, so must not be confused with strap iron made of one-eight-inch bands. To emphasize the intrinsic merit of wrought iron, appropriate designs such as flaring scrolls, forging-out leaves, twisting bars and a variety of sectional shapes in bars, should be chosen. Fretwork and turned designs are best left to woodwork, for wrought iron must never appear to be overdone. Good design, for this reason, is fully as important as the skillful execution of it.

But certain considerations are of value early in home construction. Thus secure fastenings for rails and balconies are provided for "when the house is in the rough." A more rigid handrail will result if the stairs, for example, are planned in definite conjunction. With exterior rails or terraces, the rails are best set before concrete is poured, for face brick will not hold wrought iron firmly. With windows made decorative with wrought iron, it is important to make the proper clearance for screens and the opening of windows. Hinged sashes are wise for the front door, if it has a grill screened window, for this provides both a means of cleaning and safety, without opening the door.

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INTERIOR · DECORATION · AND · ANTIQUES

The House of the Captain-Carpenter

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

ALREADY the pages of The Christian Science Monitor have carried in picture and in type much information concerning the unique grouping of old buildings in Springfield, Mass.—a center that has come to be known as the New England Village of Mrs. James J. Storrow. An account of its physical aspect and a picture of the whole group appeared in the issue of June 6, 1930.

On a recent visit there, it seemed to me that emphasis might well be given to this admirable project by recording in greater detail the features of a single structure. As many of our readers may recall, the nine buildings which form three sides of a square include a church, a town hall, an inn and store, three residences of marked differences in their types, and a lawyer's office—seven buildings all of wood—with a schoolhouse of brick, and a blacksmith's shop of stone in addition. All date between 1767 and 1810. Of the three residences, the most pretentious was long known as the Old Potter House, and had stood in North Brookfield, Mass., since 1792.

There is one source of constant interest as we seek to become acquainted with the characters and activities of a century and a half ago in America. That is, the strong individuality and independent action of many men of whom we learn. Then the pioneer qualities were still much in evidence, only two or three generations away from times which called for the most decisive and vigorous action in emergencies, and for the most sturdy and persistent labor if one survived and thrived.

A Leader in His Community

Capt. John Potter of North Brookfield seems to have been a comparatively obscure Revolutionary citizen, but one whose traits were noticeably above the commonplace. He must have been prosperous in a material way to have built a house as large as the one shown here. As might be expected of a man so able, he held numerous town offices and gained military rank during the War for Independence.

As much might be said of hundreds of his contemporaries. What catches our attention now is the fact that this large house, in all its detail, is the actual handiwork of the owner, a well-to-do resident of a mid-Massachusetts town. And this applies not only to the woodwork with its rather abundant details, but to the door-hinges, latches, and other hardware. In fact, it is said that he was so skilled as a mechanic and craftsman that the only building trade he did not know was that of plasterer.

Although assured that this house was built in 1792, whether that is the beginning or the end of the 10 years taken for the task we do not know. While this work was progressing, Captain Potter's family continued to live in a smaller house, to which the larger one was an addition. That gradually replaced the original. Certainly one, and possibly more, rooms of the first dwelling now form a part of the building as it stands.

Quarters for Town Sociability

In the little community of North Brookfield there were in those days a church and a schoolhouse, but there was no suitable place for public gatherings of a social sort. This need was supplied by Captain Potter who set aside a large section of the second story for a ballroom which provided for the entertainment of not only his own guests but for the community gatherings in general.

This act for public benefit seems in accord with the builder's known standing in the community and is another indication that the town official, builder of the largest residence and captain in the army, may have been also the town's outstanding citizen.

It is the uniting of such ability with mechanical skill as a carpenter and blacksmith which leads us to regard with pleasure and surprise this eighteenth century citizen, so industrious and so skillful, building his house with his own hands and giving to its details a care in conception and construction which is far out of the ordinary.

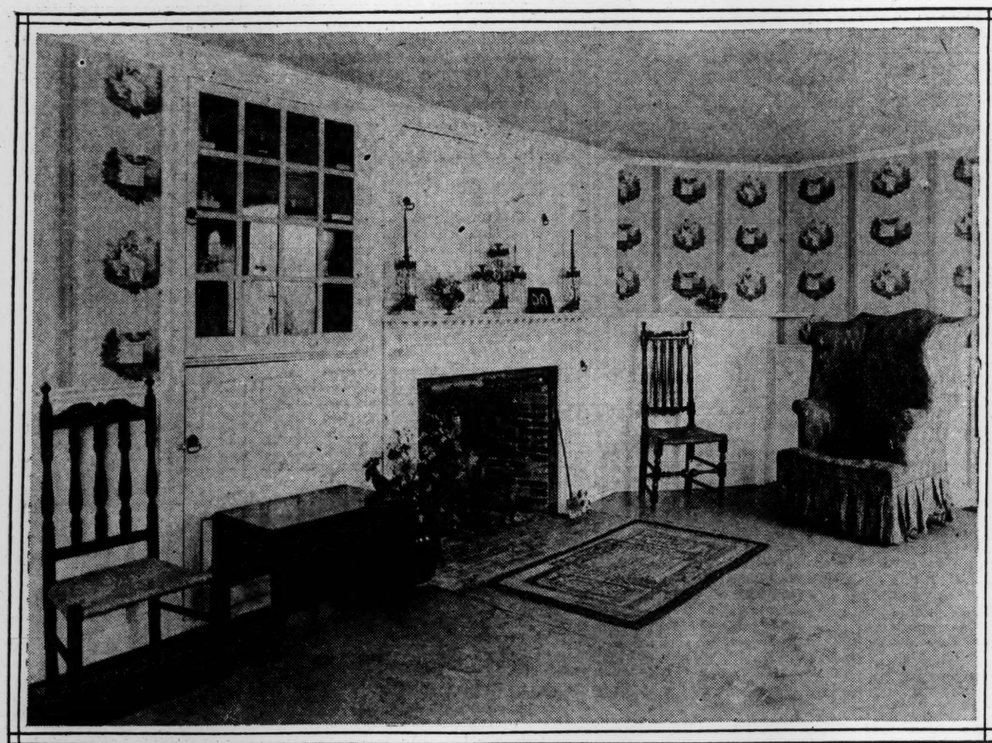
In the parlor, shown in one view here, the panelling about the fireplace is so well executed as to merit strong commendation. It attracts us most, however, because it shows so little regard for the customary practice. Closets are above and on each side of the fireplace, so that convenient use of all space is allowed. The builder seems to have given little thought to architectural precedent, proportion, or balance. He has straightforwardly built as it pleased him to build, and he did it well. The hinges on the large closet doors, in the view here, extend in a slender form nearly half the doors' width and a quarter their height although the pivoting portions are but a little over a half inch in width. The handles and latches of the doors are also of delicate patterns such as are very rarely seen, convincing us that their maker possessed not only skill but uncommon refinement in taste.

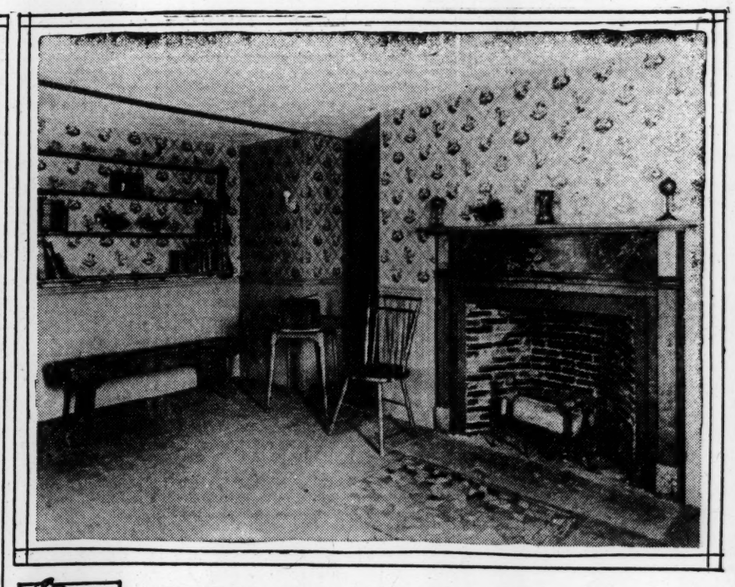
Unrestrained Adaptation of Classic

In his ballroom this man who served as architect, builder and owner, seems to have exercised his utmost ability. To be sure he has departed far from the classic styles in his columns and cornices, but he has not spared labor and has produced an interior of quaint attractiveness. The slightly domed ceiling and the suggestion of arch seen in the exposed timbers, carry curves that soften the otherwise hard lines of this large room.

There are many other things about the Old Potter House that would lead any visitor to linger a long while there. The knowledge that this building grew so slowly during the ten years; that all this handiwork had to be done in hours between those given to business and public office; that the touch of affection is easily fancied as unaccustomed niceities appear in out-of-the-way places: these are some of the thoughts that hold the visitor.

It is possible that one might become quite as absorbed in examining closely any one of the structures in this group. Certainly each is rich in its line of associations of one sort or another. One may be sure that the trails of tradition leading from the church or schoolhouse or inn, would lead into the regions fully as fruitful as those found by the path we have just taken.





Above, left—The parlor in the Captain Potter house in the New England village at Springfield, Mass. The paneled doors of deep closets surround three sides of the fireplace.

Above, right—One of the rooms of the original house, about which the present larger one was built. This was the office of Captain Potter and, later, of his son, Dr. Cheney Potter.

Below—The ballroom of the Potter house, notable for the domed ceiling and for its well-wrought details, all the work of the owner himself.

It took ten years for the owner of this house to complete it, for he was both its carpenter and its blacksmith, forging hinges, latches, nails, and other ironwork. This Captain Potter of North Brookfield, Mass., was also clockmaker and an inventor of various devices

Choosing and Placing Screens

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

IT SOMETIMES seems to me that screens are stupidly named, conveying the idea that they exist for the servile purpose of concealing some inelegance. This, truly, a screen may do, but so handsomely that one rejoices in the emergency and immediately is conscious, not of something not pleasing shut out of view, but of a dominating ornament, an important element in the design of a room. Of course, there are screens and screens, and they have a perfect chance of being ugly and plebeian if those who make them have no taste, but of these we need not think at all.

As an enhancement of certain features in a room screens are of great value. This can be understood by considering the manner in which a painter works up his backgrounds. A visit to an art gallery, or an examination of reproductions of old or modern paintings, will show how important to the foreground of a picture is the distance. A portrait may find its entire decorative theme in a background composed of a crimson curtain, or a Spanish shawl, or a piece of black lace.

Consider the Pictorial Effectiveness

Thus one can take a wall whose character fails to set off the pieces of furniture in front of it, and by means of a screen supply for their emphasis, color texture or design, whichever they need, in the wall behind them, by this means throwing them into relief and making them a picture.

For a room should be a picture, or a composition formed of several pictures. This conception is a great help in decorating. One may profitably close one's eyes and imagine how a painter would organize a picture out of the given elements—say a couch and a cabinet with a yellow throw over one corner of it; or a piano and a cactus in a Mexican bowl.

If the group had potential importance, he would isolate it from unrelated elements and produce for it a special arrangement, by means of framing it in and concentrating attention on the design created by the color and lines of the group. This the decorator should do also.

Particularly if the basic scheme of the walls is neutral, a screen becomes distinctly interesting, preëminently as a frame to make coherent the linear pattern of the combined pieces; also as a field of color, expounding, as it were, the tonal significance of the composition.

In choosing a screen for a given purpose, its proportions in relation to the foreground should be carefully considered. Most decorative screens have two or three leaves and their heights vary. The two-fold screen which is squarish rather than towering and which shows no posts, is usually a restful and intimate form. The high screen with narrower leaves and more of them is top-lofty and impersonal and suits better the group which is chiefly to be looked at—such as one composed of a cabinet and a bronze figure—than it does the composition which suggests human activities, such as desks, tables, chairs. However, the shape of the room and of its furnishings is even more a determining factor of form than are these imaginative considerations.

Artists, such as Jean Dunand and Leon Jallot in France, and Robert Chanler and Charles Baskerville Jr. in the United States, have made lacquer screens of superb beauty. They are so vibrant and individual that they are more than decorations and too dominant to be considered as backgrounds. These expressions of a very high art dignify the screen as an accessory in furnishing, but they can not, of course, enter into the schemes of the usual homemaker.

Abundant Materials for Modest Standards

But the average person must choose for her screen covering a commercial material, and she is not at all badly off in having to do so, for a practically limitless variety awaits her in leather and its simulations; in silk and its simulations; in sturdy cottons and linens of one type and another.

For a dining room, where a screen usually forms a jagged, diagonal line across a doorway, a three-leaf model, high enough to conceal the waitress or butler, is a wise choice, and leather and leatherlike fabrics are chic. China and damask generally supply design and color, so that a somber hue and indefinite pattern make the best background for them, and also for the gay frocks which are likely to be worn.

In cases, however, where the walls are neutral and the table service some creamy porcelain rimmed in gold, a screen covered with a scenic wall paper is highly effective. There are Chinese Chippendale papers suitable for dining rooms furnished in this period, and there are plaids, cat's cradle effects and humorous scenics for rooms in modernistic temper.

In a sun parlor, awning cloth can be smartly used either in solid colors or stripes or in the very recent modernistic patterns. Venetian sail cloth, in a shade between maroon and terra cotta, will throw into pleasant relief foliage plants. In many cases this may tie together the confusing variety of colors and patterns which are permitted to sun rooms, if made the background for a settee and chairs and a few growing things.

In living rooms the screen must suit the period of the furnishings, if they have a period, and otherwise, their general character. Textiles come in weaves and designs expressive of every phase through which interior decoration has passed.

Tapestries, brocades, and printed silks are all available, as are chintzes and cretonnes in more informal rooms. Where a fireplace is lacking, a screen can sometimes be very charmingly used to make a wall interesting and to serve as a frame for a group of seats and tables which express a social purpose, setting it apart as the inglenook.

The Treatment of Other Rooms

In a bedroom which serves also as a boudoir, it is pretty to emphasize the chaise longue, sewing stand and book table by framing them into a picture. Or the room may be cut into half by using a screen to conceal the serviceable furnishings. Dainty and colorful goods are appropriate. Organdies in pastel colors may be shirred onto bought frames and will enhance certain dressing-table outfits or suggest the feeling of a shallow alcove if placed behind a couch or a bed with a very low headboard.

For a music room which had a silver paper and a piano of grayish tone, the writer once arranged a twofold black velvet screen as a background for a marble figure about 2½ feet high, which without it simply merged into the general paleness. Over the corner of the screen she hung an old-gold brocade. The effect was surprising and distinguished.

Only in a very large room can more than one screen be tolerated. Screens should never be cheapened by reiteration. They are important, demanding unique positions.

A Royal Philatelist

I understand that King Fuad has recently purchased for £3400, approximately $17,000 in London, from a Scottish philatelist, a collection of Egyptian stamps which is described as the finest in the world.

Next to King George, the King of Egypt is probably the most enthusiastic stamp collector of all the crowned heads. He specializes in the stamps of Egypt, Sudan and the Arabian states.

A British stamp expert, I believe, served for some years in the unusual capacity of "stamp secretary" to King Fuad, carefully arranging the dozens of albums containing the stamps and at the same time scouring both hemispheres for further acquisitions.

"COLLECTOR."

Giving Rooms a Modernist Touch

THERE are many ways in which a smartly modern effect can be given to a room, some involving considerable expenditure, but others very simple and costing little to carry out.

There is one easy way to literally transform the general appearance of any interior in which it is applied. It is suited especially to a breakfast room, kitchen, bathroom, bedroom, or a book room—one containing books, but not important enough to be called a library. The method consists principally of painting in a modernistic fashion the picture molding and the baseboard.

These are given some effective color, with stripes of the color of the other woodwork of the room dividing the molding into sections from three to seven inches long, and dividing the baseboard into squares, the width of the board itself. If a quarter-round is used below the baseboard, it also is painted, but the stripes do not run into it. The plainer and flatter the picture molding, the better this kind of decoration will look on it; and the baseboard looks better if it is a plain board and without a quarter-round below.

In the following detailed descriptions of how to use this kind of decoration, the colors mentioned are only a few of those which may be employed. Others will be equally attractive if chosen with a view to pleasing and strong contrast. Black, if it harmonizes with the furnishings of a room, is most effective, but is most suitable for a large room, although it may be used in a bathroom of any size. When black is employed, there should be vivid, rich coloring elsewhere in the room, to offset the black and give it distinction.

A Breakfast Room Treatment

A breakfast room with plain pale ivory walls and woodwork needed something to give it style. Since a deep pumpkin-yellow was found to look well with the furnishings, the picture molding and baseboard were painted this color. When the paint was dry, the molding was marked off into seven-inch sections, and the baseboard into squares, by means of half-inch stripes of pale ivory paint.

In order to bring a bit of the wall decoration out into the room, a cornice consisting of a plain board six inches wide, was added at the top of the one large window. The board was painted pale ivory and across it a close-set row of four-inch pumpkin-yellow squares was painted, each square set cornerwise, as diamond blocks are set, this to give a slight variety in design. The edges of the cornice were covered with the yellow paint.

Had there been a long wooden flower box to set in the window, the cornice would not have been needed. Instead, the box would have been painted ivory and the cornice decoration used along its bottom edge. With this slight amount of work the room had the appearance of having been entirely done over.

How One Bedroom Was Changed

A plain-looking bedroom was charmingly modernized and made very gay in a similar easy manner. The walls and woodwork were light gray. Vermilion-colored paint was used for the molding, the baseboard, and the panels of the doors, but the rest of the woodwork was left as it was.

Because it would have been difficult to match the gray with fresh paint, the molding and baseboard were marked with pencil and the proper spaces filled in with the vermilion, leaving half-inch stripes of the gray showing between. Enamel should not be used in this case for the vermilion, as enamel spreads and the edges can not be kept even and straight.

A gray-painted chair in the room was given a coat of vermilion paint on the straight, wide board across the top of its back, also on the wooden seat and on the reinforcing strips between the chair legs, these straight-across lines of color on the chair carrying out further the long-line effect of the color on the molding and baseboard.

A Silver and Gray Living Room

In one small and informal living room a decoration of this general style was used most successfully, altering amazingly the former somewhat old-fashioned appearance of the room.

The walls bore a soft gray paper, and the woodwork was a slightly darker shade of gray. Silver paint for use on wood is easy to apply, and it does not require much to decorate a small room in this way. It was applied along the middle of the picture molding, in oblongs, four inches long and one inch wide, which was half the width of the molding. So the gray paint showed above and below, with a three-quarter-inch space between oblongs. With a ruler the outlines were marked with lead pencil before filling in with the silver, The baseboard was measured into spaces six inches wide, and a two-inch strip of silver put on between, running up and down.

The silver theme was elaborated by means of silver articles about the room and on the divan a cushion covered with plain silver metallic cloth.

For a bathroom any vivid color is suitable for use. One cream-colored room has had its molding, baseboard and door panels painted a soft but glowing green, bordered by a narrow line of black. Red-orange curtains were put at the window, and the same green, black and red-orange appeared in bathroom accessories and in the homemade rug on the floor.

Two Questions Answered

SEVERAL readers have asked for information about china or earthenware during the last few days. Among them Mrs. E., of Salem, Mass., mentions "a plate, a cup, and a saucer of pink lustre china, marked with the letter N (all the lines of the letter curved) and the number $62.

While the number does not assist in finding out the name of the maker, the so-called cursive N does determine it, for this is the mark of the New Hall Works in Shelton, England. Established in 1782. It was the first Staffordshire plant to produce porcelain on a commercial basis.

They were owners of patents that allowed them the exclusive rights for making the high-grade translucent product of which the three pieces mentioned are examples. New Hall continued to be operated until 1825 when work ceased there, to be revived by the Hackwoods in 1842. Several changes in ownership have taken place since.

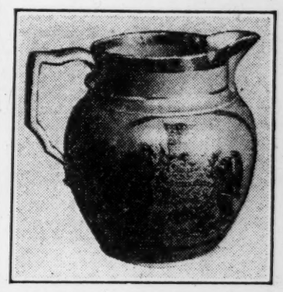
* * *

Mr. D. Chicago sent a photograph of a yellow pitcher, which he states was bought by one of his ancestors in the year 1783. Transfer decorations on one side carry inscriptions reading "Success to the United States of America, E Pluribus Unum." On the other side, within an elaborate design, are the words "Peace, plenty, and independence." Surrounding these words is a wreath in which are inscribed:

New York
Maryland — New Jersey
Virginia — Boston
North Carolina — Kentucky
South Carolina

The owner wishes to learn as much as he can about this ware, the maker's name and the probable date.

In the absence of any maker's mark it would be almost impossible to state



what factory it came from. Any one of eight or ten might have turned it out. All we can be sure of is, that it is an unusually rare piece because of its yellow color and the clearness with which the designs are printed on it.

While it is never pleasant to question the accuracy of family traditions, we must do so in this case, if frank opinion is expressed. If Kentucky is listed here as a state, the piece could not have been made before the latter part of 1792 for it was on June 1 of that year that Kentucky was admitted. Some judges would say that the 16 stars on the flag would date the piece later than 1796, when Tennessee, the sixteenth state, was admitted.

It is possible, of course, that this pitcher was designed without any attempt to be accurate as to the number of states named, the number of stars in the flag, or the exclusion of a city from among the states. With such inconsistencies it would not be easy to date the piece with confidence beyond saying that it was made between 1783 and 1797. The first is the year of the treaty of peace with England; the second follows the admission of the sixteenth state.

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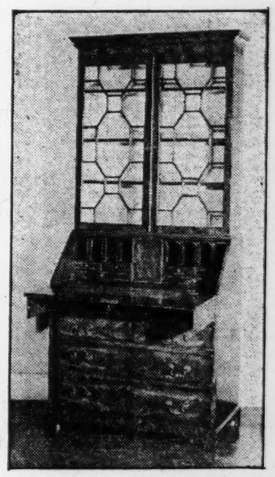

The bureau-bookcase or scrutoire, came greatly into fashion in England about the middle of the 18th century and was frequently adapted in design by Chippendale and his followers to the requirements of the homes of their clients. To this category should be assigned the very distinguished reproduction illustrated, imported from England by Belmaison. It exhibits a fine dignity of line, with carefully calculated detail of Chinese lattice ornament relieving the severity of the simple molded cornice.

The finely veneered wood is scarcely less beautiful in figure and color than in the originals of the period. And the drawer pulls are charmingly decorative. It is 6 feet 8 inches high, 3 feet 1 inch wide and 20 inches deep. Regular price $875.

Sale price $690

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RADIO — AVIATION

Home Recording Newest Wrinkle in Radio Sets

HOME recording is the newest wrinkle in radio receivers about to be offered to the buying public. Within a month or two, one of the leading radio manufacturers will announce the production, already under way, of a combination radio-phonograph set that will also be capable of recording both radio programs as they are received and home performances by home talent.

Such apparatus has been expected for some time, for the recording process has been simplified to the point where it is regarded as foolproof even when handled by amateurs. The recording apparatus is simply an adaptation of the phonograph part of the combination; a few gadgets added to the phonograph transforms it into a record-making machine.

Thus will favorite radiocast programs be preserved for phonograph reproduction at will. Thus also will ambitious talent without an outlet therefor be afforded an opportunity to record and then hear its own singing, instrument playing, speechifying and the like.

The new set will sell in the medium price class, and its producers foresee a large market for it and for the sale of disks on which the recording will be done. The formal introduction of "home recording" may be timed with the opening of the Radio World's Fair in New York City, Sept. 22, when much of the season's newest in radio is revealed to the buying public for the first time. The apparatus will probably be shown also in the various other radio shows held throughout the country during September and October.

Timing Apparatus Next

With home record-making devices on the market, some experts see the time as not far distant when radio "timing" apparatus will also be in vogue. Several inventors have perfected and applied for patents on clock attachments for radio sets which will automatically dial any station within tuning range at any given time, as well as turn the set's power on and off when desired. One manufacturer has announced clock-tuning for this fall's production. When clock-tuning is introduced, the radio listener will be able to select the programs he wants to hear from two or more stations, adjust the clocking device and let it save him the bother of manipulating the dials.

Combining the recording process with clock-tuning, the next natural step will be the automatic manufacture at home of records of a favcrite radio program that the set owner has missed hearing. Unable to be at home at the time "Amos 'n' Andy" or "Mr. and Mrs." go on the air, he will return home to find that a record has been made of their dialogue which he can play on his phonograph at leisure.

Some interesting copyright problems will develop from the use of "home recording." The present copyright law does not protect the radiocaster but does protect the owner of copyrighted selections against their performance for profit. If homemade records of radiocast programs are offered for sale or for reradiocasting the copyright owner will have cause for action.

Unlike newspapers and magazines, however, the radiocasting station itself has no legal right in a radiocast program once it is rendered, except that the radio law protects against its being reradiocast. Presumably the radiocaster will welcome "home recording" because the homemade records probably will also carry station announcements and the announcements of the program sponsors. The copyright owners may not object unless some commercial use is made of the records, although they face a possible encroachment on their sales of records.

On the other hand, there has been a movement among radiocasters to obtain the enactment of legislation that will set up a legal right in a radiocast program to give it copyright protection, just as newspapers and magazines are protected. They have suggested this chiefly because some theaters lately have been reproducing radio programs for their audiences but have been tuning-in those programs only after the call letters and the sponsorship announcements have been concluded.

Radio Commission Gets New Personnel

Washington, D. C.

OUTSIDE selections rather than promotions are filling the personnel ranks of the Federal Radio Commission, with the result that several resignations from its staff have followed immediately in the wake of the appointments. Just as George O. Sutton resigned from the engineering staff when V. Ford Greaves was named for the $7500 radiocast engineer's post, so Frank Lovette, assistant secretary, resigned when James M. Baldwin, of Indiana, was named secretary of the commission, succeeding Carl Butman.

While politics is said to dictate some of the personnel appointments, the commissioners are aparently paying more attention to the abilities and records of candidates. Baldwin comes to the commission this week highly qualified; a graduate attorney, he has been chief clerk of the Department of Justice since 1925 and has an excellent record in the post he forsakes.

Since the appointment of Col. Thad H. Brown of Ohio as general counsel of the commission, which evoked severe criticism in the Senate because of its political character, the commission has tried to be exceedingly circumspect in its selections. Nevertheless, its failure to promote from the ranks has had a somewhat disconcerting effect upon its staff. Only one more appointment remains to be made—the engineer in charge of short waves—and the long delay in this appointment has given rise to the belief that an outsider will again be chosen.

Colonel Brown has yet to appear personally in any of the numerous court cases in which the commission has become entangled. On the other hand, the commission's recently named general engineer, Dr. C. B. Jolliffe, formerly of the bureau of standards, has been active from the moment of his appointment and has been generally acclaimed as an extremely able choice.

Cuba Seeks 50,000 Watt Radio Station

WITH a new 50,000-watt radiocasting station proposed for Cuba, the relations of North American countries over the use of the restricted number of radio wavelengths are becoming more and more complicated. Those relations are already rather acute because of Canada's oft-repeated dissatisfaction with the present division and because a new high-powered station is being built in Mexico which is expected to usurp one of the American wavelengths this autumn.

It is under American auspices that Cuba may enter the lists for 50,000 watts, the maximum power now employed by only a handful of American stations and sought by all but a handful of the cleared channel radiocasters in this country. Cuba's telephone interests, which are dominated by the International Telephone & Telegraph Company, an American concern, and the Cuban Tourist Commission are reported by Consul-General Dumont at Havana to be backing the project for the new giant station at Havana.

Unofficially, it is stated that the National Broadcasting Company network would be extended into Cuba if such a station were erected. Moreover, American radio manufacturers are reported to be extremely interested in the prospect of opening up a lucrative new market for radio receiving sets in Cuba, where only 30,000 to 35,000 sets are now in use.

Although the island republic has relatively few radio sets, it has 62 radiocasting stations, 36 of them in Havana. Most of them are operated by former radio amateurs and nearly all depend upon phonograph records for their radiocast material. The reason that so little complaint of interference has been heard from them is the fact that they use extremely low powers on wavelengths staggered between those used by stations in the United States and Canada.

Radiocasting is loosely regulated in Cuba, where the authorities are only now evincing an interest in making it more orderly. It is regulated sufficiently, however, for the Ministry of Communication to order Cuban radiocasters to shut down when a favorite American opera is being radiocast. The Cubans have a decided predilection for American programs, but, except for those from a Miami station, such programs cannot be tuned-in consistently during daylight hours and often during the evenings of the summer.

Erection of a 50,000-watter in Havana, as proposed, would inevitably mean that Cuba, like Canada and Mexico, must make a demand for exclusive channel rights. Cuba's highest powered station today is CMK, Havana, with 2000 watts, operating on a channel otherwise assigned exclusively to Canada. If any Cuban station went to 50,000, it would doubtless need a channel that would be exclusive over North Americaa, especially inasmuch as its promoters propose that it should be heard over the West Indies and on both the American continents.

At present, the 96 available channels are divided between the United States and Canada, the latter using six exclusively and sharing 12. Neither Cuba nor Mexico is party to the "gentlemen's agreement" that prevails between the two larger countries, an agreement which probably will be replaced soon by a more formal treaty in the writing of which both Cuba and Mexico will want to take a hand and demand their share of exclusive channels.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

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Mrs. Zenada O. Fuller, New York City.
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Jas. M. Martin, Meadville, Pa.
Bruce D. Martin, Meadville, Pa.
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Clair Guthrie, Alhambra, Calif.
Mrs. A. C. Guthrie, Alhambra, Calif.
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Mrs. Jean Treen Mudge, Hollywood, Calif.
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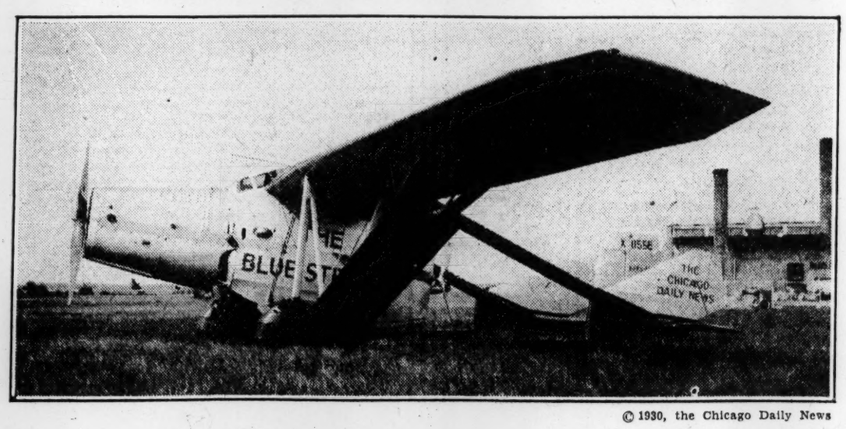
SWEDEN TO AID CHICAGO FAIR

STOCKHOLM (AP)—Swedish artists and members of the art craft industry on Aug. 8 appointed Prof. Carl Miller chairman of a committee promoting Sweden's official delegation to the Chicago Exposition in 1933.

A STRANGE NEW TYRE OF AIRPLANE, THE BLUE STREAK



© 1930, the Chicago Daily News

This Odd-Looking Machine Is the Chicago Daily News Plane, Which Incorporates Many Revolutionary Ideas in Its Design.

AERONAUTICAL experts are greatly interested in the Chicago Daily News tandem engined Bellanca airplane, The Blue Streak. The giant plane has just been brought to Curtiss Field, north of Chicago, from the Bellanca Aircraft Company's factory at New Castle, Del., for its first major test flight.

Pilot Shirley D. Short, who inspired the building of this unusual ship, says: "We know in theory what it will do. What it will do in actual extensive tests we will know after this test flight. I believe we have an airplane which is capable of extraordinary performance."

The Blue Streak is known in the Bellanca factory as the Tandem because of its peculiar engine mounting. In the nose of the giant airplane are two Curtiss Conqueror water-cooled gasoline engines, specially built, which at 2450 maximum flying revolutions per minute deliver a total of 1398.9 horsepower. The engines are set back to back, the forward engine driving a 13-foot two-bladed wooden propeller, the rear engine driving a three-bladed metal propellor, nine feet in diameter. It is both a pusher and a puller for the rear propeller is mounted on a shaft running through the short cabin of the airplane.

Since motor failure is the greatest potential obstacle to successful flight, Pilot Short believed that a tandem motored airplane capable of cruising on either motor alone or on both, would provide a greater safety factor. Then again the engines are accessible in flight.

Following are a few of the specifications and known performances of the Blue Streak, which is a sesquiplane or a plane and a half:

Wing spread of main monoplane wings, 83.2 feet.
Total wing area, 912 square feet.
Overall length, 47 feet 3 inches.
Overall height, 13 feet.
Fuselage or cabin length, 25 feet.
Fuselage height, 10 feet 4 inches.
Crew, four men: pilot, co-pilot, mechanic and radio operator who is also assistant navigator.
Chord or width of main wings, 9 feet.
Span of horizontal tail plane, 25 feet 7 inches.
Weight empty, 8000 pounds.
Speed on both motors, full throttle, 160 miles per hour.
Speed on both motors, two-thirds throttle, 132.5 miles per hour.
Gasoline capacity, 2150 gallons.
Speed on rear engine, alone, full throttle, 114 miles per hour.
Speed on forward engine, alone, full throttle, 116 miles per hour.

Tests so far conducted, with a total load of 15,500 pounds, have brought out these figures. With such a load Pilot Short has climbed the ship at the rate of 1500 feet per minute, which is not regarded as the best performance of which the ship is capable. With a full load test of approximately 25,000 pounds, which is to be made in Chicago, it is believed that the Blue Streak will be capable of a sustained, safe flight, without landing or refueling of from 5000 to 7000 miles.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern daylight except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR THURSDAY, AUG. 14

Orchestral

Harry Tucker's Hotel Barclay Concert Orchestra. (CBS—T). 6.

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Ludwig Laurier begins the evening melodiously. 6:05.

"Die Meistersinger" Overture (CBS—T). This and "Album Leaf" make up "Symphonic Interlude" offering. 8.

Denishawn Program (WOR). Music provided for dancers by N. Y. Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra. 8:30.

Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). Ludwig Laurier concludes the evening tunefully. 11.

Standard Symphony Hour (Standard—NBC Pacific). Two Kreisler solos played by Mishei Piastro, conductor of the orchestra. 7:45.

National Concert Orchestra (NBC—KGO, KOA). Beginning with Moniuszko's "Halka Overture." 10.

Service Band

United States Navy Band (CBS—T). 4.

Vocal and Instrumental

Radio-Keith-Orpheum Program (RKO — WEAF Chain). 5.

"Mardi-Gras" (CBS—T). Freddie Rich's Orchestra; Brad Browne and Al Llewelyn. 8:45.

"Lazy Weather" (General Foods—WJZ—T). Willard Robison sings this seasonable number in program otherwise filled by his orchestra, the Maxwell House Ensemble and soloists. 9:30.

"Jack Frost's Melody Moments" (National Sugar—WEAF Chain). Eugene Ormandy's Orchestra commences with two Friml selections. 9:30.

Green Brothers Marimba Band; Ruth Posselt, violinist; Robert Simmons, tenor (RCA—WEAF—T). Miss Posselt won medal of Schubert Memorial Association. 10.

"The Wizard of the Nile" (WJZ Chain). Another in Victor Herbert opera series. 10.

Characteristic Music

"Beggar's Bowl" (WOR). Oriental music. 8.

"Romany Patteran" (CBS — T). Emery Deutsch's gypsy program. 10.

Vocal Ensembles

Mid-Week Federation Hymn Sing (WEAF Chain). Mixed quartet. 7.

"In the Good Old Summertime" (WJZ Chain). Mixed sextet. 7:50.

Recitals

"The Dandies" (WEAF Chain). Male quartet sings three love songs. 6:30.

Phil Cook (Quaker—WJZ—T). 7:30.

"Melody Musketeers" (CBS—T). Male trio. 8:15.

"Nocturne" (CBS—T). Ann Leaf at the organ. 12:30 a. m.

"Olympians" (NBC Pacific). Male quartet in popular numbers. 9:30.

Talks

"The Monitor Views the News" (WHDH). 6:45.

Floyd Gibbons (Funk and Wagnalls—WJZ Chain). 6:45, 11:45.

Kaltenborn Edits the News (Strauss—CBS). 8:30.

National Radio Forum (CBS—T). 10:30.

Rhythmic Music

"Dancing by the Sea" (CBS—T). Water cooling for the loudspeaker—the sound of Atlantic City surf together with dance music. 5.

Peter van Steeden's Orchestra (WJZ Chain). 6.

"Tip Top Club" (Ward—CBS). Hits of ten years ago. 7:30.

Rudy Valee's Orchestra (Fleischmann—WEAF—T). 8.

Leo Reisman's Orchestra (Knox-Dunlap—WJZ Chain). 9.

Hotel Paramount Orchestra; Don Bigelow's Orchestra; Jack Albin's Orchestra (WEAF Chain). 11, 11:30, 12.

Rhythm Ramblers; Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians; Paul Tremaine's Orchestra (CBS—T). 11, 11:30, 12.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Toddy Party (WEAF Chain). Stories for children. 5:30.

"Uncle Abe and David" (Goodrich—WEAF Chain). 6:45, 11:15.

Peter Arno's "Whoops Sisters" (CBS—T). 6:45.

Amos 'n' Andy" (WJZ Chain). 7. NBC, Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

Napoleon Bonaparte (American Radiator—WEAF—T). In company with Carrie Jacobs Bond, H. J. Sayers, composer of "Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay," and Lucy Stone, at birthday party. 9.

"Money on Demand" (Street and Smith—CBS). Another "Detective Story" presentation. 9:30.

"Memory Lane" (NBC Pacific). First love affairs in Goshen Center; then, Machinery Hall at the World's Fair. 9.

$12,000 Ewald Bribe Inquiry Is Ordered

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Thomas C. T. Crain, district attorney, has just ordered a John Doe criminal investigation before the county grand jury to determine whether George F. Eward, who recently resigned from the Magistrates Court bench under charges, bought his seat for $12,000 from Tammany chieftains.

Investigation thus far has brought out the statement that George W. Olvany, formerly leader of Tammany Hall, showed an interest in the vacancy, to which Mr. Ewald was appointed. No testimony, however, showed that Mr. Olvany actually cooperated in the appointment.

The grand jury investigation will be conducted under a penal law, making it a felony to grant or to obtain public office by gift, promise, or contribution. The penalty involved is two years' imprisonment or $500 fine, or both.

According to Mr. Crain's office, his decision to conduct a criminal investigation followed testimony given by Mrs. Bertha Ewald, wife of the former magistrate, that she gave $10,000 as a loan to Martin J. Healy, suspended Deputy Commissioner of Plant and Structures, through Thomas Tommaney, chief clerk in the office of the sheriff. Mrs. Ewald, it was said, told the district attorney that Mr. Healy used the money for the purchase of a house at Blue Point, L. I. She said Mr. Tommaney gave her a promissory note, which had been lost.

The Week's Program Trend

"Moonshine and Honeysuckle"

SEVEN or eight years ago Lucille LaVerne began acting that unforgettable Carolina hill woman in Lula Vollmer's "Sun-Up." We recalled that bit of fine acting when Miss Vollmer's weekly half hour, "Moonshine and Honeysuckle," took to the air recently over WEAF. For here is radio drama which reflects the customs and character of the Carolina hill people in terms of a continuity whose strength is enhanced by sympathetic acting.

Too much radio "drama" is just so much microphonic conversation. The talky dialogue, draped upon a mere skeleton of plot, makes merely a weak effort to express character; the people make noise but do not seem to live. Miss Vollmer's characters are alive—Clem Betts, dreamy lad swept by love into the maelstrom of a feud; Pinie Hyatt, pining in vain for Clem's favor; Annie Bevins, the Juliet of the opposing clan who attracts the Romeo Clem; and Pa and Ma Betts, as realistic as the bark of Clem's dog. These folks live, make war and peace—and one can almost smell the scent of the honeysuckled setting.

* * *

Credit for this achievement in radio drama goes partly to Miss Vollmer's writing and partly to the acting—Louis Mason as Clem, Sara Haden as Pinie and Jeannie Begg as Annie. But part of the credit for acting which makes the hill folks live belongs to Miss Vollmer, who has imparted to the players her deep understanding of the Carolina hill people, with the result that dialect, ringing true, creates the illusion of reality. To Gerald Stopp, who directs this radio drama—an act each Monday night, or a chapter in a novel, if you like—a large and distinct credit mark is due.

There is nothing particularly new in the substance of Miss Vollmer's story. It is the old story of the Capulets and Montagues over again. But nothing particularly new is required as the basis for radio dramatic plots. What is required is authenticity, the ring of reality, the conviction of substance. These, one likes to say when listening to radio drama, are not merely studio hangers-on glad of a chance to increase income by playing the parts of automatons; they are real people—characters we can know over the air, and like, or dislike. Without the illusion of reality radio drama must fail.

Most of the studios are now becalmed in the summer doldrums. When the heat of the day spreads its humid blanket over the night it is easy for those who devise programs to follow the line of least resistance. The mistaken theory has developed that through the summer months the radio audience does not care what it is asked to accept as entertainment. Here and there, however, a studio denies this lazy attitude by courageously presenting something new.

To the Columbia chain each night except Sunday—just ahead of Amos 'n' Andy over the NBC—have been added the Whoops Sisters. This pair of carefree symbols of the Mauve Decade originally sprang full bloom, and considerably breathless, from the pen of Peter Arno—a pen dripping with gentle caricature. Like Joe and Vi, the Whoops Sisters have now found their way to the microphone. That was inevitable. Their curiosity stops at nothing. We have seen them climbing a church steeple, their lengthy skirts flapping decorously in the breeze.

* * *

For 15 minutes each evening the Whoop Sisters, in the persons of Eva Leonard Boyne and Clara Phrop, both far from microphone novices, unroll a rapid-fire dialogue designed to increase merriment throughout the land. To a considerable extent that objective is achieved. The Vollmer dialogue is comedy drama. The Whoop Sisters' series cuts the corners of broad comedy. It is sufficiently different from the summer run of programs to be refreshing, and it is sufficiently nonsensical to be amusing most of the time. But these irrepressible sisters can never be as amusing through the loudspeaker as they are when, with Peter Arno's pen as a guide, they are sticking their mid-Victorian noses into all sorts of queer places in the modern skyscraper city.

* * *

A week or so ago we discussed the fact that Ravel's "Bolero," thoroughly tested for popularity among the radio audience, had been given a featured place, for a week, at Roxy's Cathedral of the Motion Picture. Since then radio has contributed again to Roxy's talkie program. Raymond Knight and his Ku-Ku's spent a week on Roxy's stage demonstrating how, years hence, Graham McNamee might radiocast the famous race won by Paul and Virginia on a track named by that famous painting, "The Storm." Over squirrel cage wheel device which we first saw adapted to the stage in "The Country Fair" and then in "Ben Hur," Paul and Virginia, with invisible electric fans whipping their garments, ran a pretty race, we must say. And, inevitably, Announcer Knight — McNamee breathlessly dragged the equally breathless Virginia down to the microphone to say hello to her ma and pa.

And now to give our customers an inning. Mrs. L. W. A. of Edgewood, R. I., disagrees with our opinion that Alwin Bach's diction is like that of Milton Cross. "I cannot see the slightest similarity," she writes, "except as one cultured voice is similar to another. The intonations are different. Cross has a certain quality that is trying to listen to; in fact, visions of dirges, solemn funeral processions are always the mental picture I get from Cross. Mr. Bach talks faster, more happy lilt to his tones is noticeable, and other features which are difficult to describe from the standpoint of a person whose super-sensitivesness to voices is a near misfortune. In my opinion it is painful to listen to Mr. Cross, but I would listen to Mr. Bach or Mr. Young all night."

Our personal opinion and the personal opinion of Mrs. L. W. A. differ, but hers has as much right to a place in this column as our's. We agree, however, that Mr. Cross too often speaks as though he were a bit bored with his work. That does not apply to his Sunday morning announcing for the children's hour. For that purpose he uses a happy lilt which sounds as though it came from the heart—as though he liked children a whole lot. If he does, then we can forgive him his funereal lapses.

* * *

R. P. G. of Edison Park, Chicago, comes along with an idea. Why not, he asks, place an instrument on the wall that looks like a picture, preferably over the mantelpiece, about 24 by 18 inches? This picture to be painted on a screen visible in daylight. When the instrument is switched on, sound will be heard, and the screen picture will disappear, but moving pictures in natural color will replace it. A magnifying glass in the frame will enlarge the figures to life size. This instrument will have separate control—separate, we assume—from the radio receiver, and all the mechanical parts will be behind the wall.

* * *

R. P. G. makes this suggestion after saying, "After reading any article in the July 5 issue anyone knows at once that very intensive thought has brought about the statements. And so after reading your very interesting article on the future of radiocasting I wish to make a wild guess concerning the future of this form of entertainment." It is our opinion that the "guess" is not so wild, after all. Radio can very well go into the wall out of sight. In the future it will be accompanied by pictures more or less pleasing to the sight. The matter of enlarging the figures to life size is one of individual choice. Some of us, in small apartments, might not like so many strange people around. L. A.

Will Rogers and Fred Stone Present 1825 Coach to Smithsonian Museum

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A stage coach, fashioned by Concord (N. H.) coachmakers and believed to have been the latest word in land transportation about 1825, has just been presented to the Smithsonian Institution by Fred Stone, actor, and Will Rogers, humorist.

A name plate was discovered on the coach which bears the inscription, "G. E. Gerald, Blacksmith, Concord, N. H." An effort will be made by the institution to trace Mr. Gerald and the place in which he did business. The coach is highly regarded by the museum, anyway, because it is an important link in the history of transportation which it is attempting to show by actual vehicles that have been used.

With the exception of new leather curtains, everything about the carriage is supposed to be just as it was when its days of service ended. The body is swung in leather straps which allow it to swing when rough roads were traveled. Iron steps are decorated with intricate floral designs. The upholstery is of heavy leather.

Concord coachmakers were known for their ability to produce fine and sturdy coaches in the first part of the eighteenth century, it is said. Theirs supplanted many makes and were used throughout the West on coach lines, where strength and speed were necessary.

The coach has been set up in the land transport hall of the old Smithsonian Museum here, just around the corner from the Spirit of St. Louis that carried Lindbergh across the Atlantic in 1927. Requests to the institution for descriptions of old stage coaches have been numerous but it has not before had an authentic specimen to which it could refer correspondents.

Telegrams have been sent to both Mr. Stone and Mr. Rogers thanking them for their donation and asking for any information they possess about it.

Writers Pledge to Help Good Will Propaganda

LISBON (AP)—Portugal's best known writers at a meeting here Aug. 8 pledged themselves to contribute to a campaign of good will propaganda for the Christopher Columbus Institute at Genoa to cement cultural relations between Italy, Spain, Portugal and South American countries.

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THE HOME FORUM

Alps and Columbines

ALL through the early summer days my garden is adorned with columbines: long-spurred ones of sweet lavender with corollas of crimson resembling tiny long-necked birds from fairyland who might at any moment spread diaphanous wings and fly back thither: maize-colored darlings, too, with wild wings of tawny yellow, as well as a clump of the old simple white ones so much resembling five little doves with meek bowed heads met together in solemn meditation.

Coming out to view the freshness of the morning, I must pass by my columbines, and, one day, lately, they held me spellbound and brought back the memory of years long past when my first desire would have been to carry one or two of their perfect flower-laden stems indoors, set them in no matter what receptacle and then sit down intent upon drawing them. Yes, as I looked, the old and well-known longing came; to fix just one aspect of such perfection; to follow the planes and curves of those violet wings, suggest the axis of that crimson round, hover over the secret depths of those honey cups, give that effect of lovely flight above green tracery, and so possess myself forever of the morning's gift of an enhanced and glorified vision of columbines. But no: the mood must pass, a thing to be renounced, and my picture, if it were made at all, be in words only: for, long since, I had discovered the truth of that wise saw:—"Art is long and time is fleeting." Yes, much too fleeting to allow of a housekeeper to begin catching the characters, not to speak of the shadows, of such sweet fugitive things as violet, rose, and honey-colored columbines.

The columbines, however, intended to be remembered, and, a whole week later, when again in the garden, I thought I knew what they had settled between themselves to say to me. It was a lovely afternoon, sun shining, birds singing and I was in my favorite corner with pink roses above my head and a whole sheaf of columbines close by, which swayed to and fro in the breeze upon their slender stems, as though listening to music. Like myself, they seemed to be meditating a long journey. I even imagined that one or two flights of them, invisible to me, had already passed me on the breeze, murmuring, as they fled, "Good-by, good-by, perhaps you will paint us when we come again": to which I answered, "Oh, I should like to"; and they crooned, "We knew you would. Next year we will remind you in time; but now, good-by, good-by, and greet our little cousins for us when you meet with them in the Alpine woodlands across the fields of air." And then I went indoors and wondered which was best to do: to paint pictures, or write about things, and that led to the more practical question (which the columbines had caused me to seriously consider), should I say farewell to thoughts that fly, farewell to words, those "nets to catch them by"; and, returning to my first love, pack up my paint box for the coming holiday? With the incredible impetuosity of imagination, the whole matter was, of course, envisaged in a flash: in two flashes. I had crossed the sea, traveled two days, taken a long mule ride and was sitting painting in a wood full of sun-flecked Alpenrosen: in three flashes, my picture was complete. It seemed to be of peaks, blue and crystal, rising from flowery meadows; all, seen from out the stillness of the cool wood. And then, always of course in dreams, a long time had elapsed and I was looking at it, dispassionately, before going in to a dinner party in a home where it was hung triumphantly upon an otherwise empty wall. All that was, no doubt, because another Alpine scene—a green and blue valley closed up by far cloud-capped pinnacles and wreathed in lovely curled mist-clouds—does adorn just that particular spot; and when, now and then, I look at it with questioning gaze, wondering at its honorable station, it speaks to me of past joy, out in the high Alpine meadows thick with flowers. So, all on account of the columbines, I went rummaging for forgotten tools in odd places and grew certain that little pictures I must make, even though nobody wanted them and they never came to hang on walls at all.

And now all that journey that floated before my thought in my garden has been accomplished and I am sitting in a great wood upon a vast boulder-strewn shoulder of the high Alps, from whence, between green tracery of larch, I can see the shimmering silver of glaciers and the movement of soft clouds upon high snow-capped dome and pinnacle in upper air. All around me are the mountain flowers; each niche and gully, a rock garden, where a thousand, thousand tiny blossoms set above dewy leaves rejoice in the sun. Remembering my holiday opportunities and the columbines whispered words, I have been making drawings of some of them and already have portraits of the furrowed saxifrage, cowberry with its waxen blossom, trumpet-like red alpenrose and little graceful white rocket: all memories to take home with me. But now, for a long time, with pencil and paint-box untouched beside me, I have been dreaming, pondering once again upon the old mysterious theme: why do we love to try to make verisimilitudes—to match the far blue of the distant peak—or trace, with deep solicitude, a tiny bunch of berries, a gracious stem or even the umbeliferous cluster of some lowly weed? Attempting the impossible; trying to catch loveliness that cannot be caught; there we sit, with pen or brush or pencil in our hand, and who has ever known or can know, Why? I do not think we should strive much to reach excellence in such things had we no desire to please our fellows! For to attain beauty, which ever art we may choose, involves such effort as none of us would make, were we Crusoes, living in a realm apart. No, behind the labor, is a vision, and awestruck we behold it, here, there and everywhere, when occupied with seeking grace and beauty in any form. A glorious, ideal, hidden gleam, it seems, which, seeing, we must follow after. This was what the columbines told me, and again I learnt it, in the vast and rugged wood.

Yes, behind the flower form is something else; the larch-tree's waving arms are a mystery and the waterfall is an enchantment: even behind the sound of a word is sometimes something strangely moving and beautiful. Using some form of art, this something is what we set out to show to one another, and, though we may rarely succeed in bringing it to light, we are ever hopeful, that after long labor and patient faith some gain has come to us from our sincere longing. Evidence of a perfect serenity it seems to be: a light and glory, rejoicing the hidden land of thought. Perhaps, too, as Mr. De La Mare, in his book on islands, suggests, we have, by the way, a half-unconscious desire to help our fellow man,

"Who knows he hath a home, but scarce knows where:
He says it is so far—
That he hath quite forgot how to go there."

"See," we say, "here is evidence we have all nearly forgotten that it must be a very fair land and maybe not so far off either!" So, we get deeper into one another's confidence, nearer to unity or heart: saying "Do you see the blue of this gentian, what can its heavenliness mean?" or "How comes it that the world today is turned to a paradise of green?" or, "Heard man ever a voice like that lone bird's? surely he sings of hope and joy."

Thus I meditated, walking through the Hanig Wald, and, over and over, seemed to hear a voice saying gently, gravely in my ear: "Kennst du das Land?" Serious thoughts! but then had I not been considering the lilies?

G. T.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

"Flowers, Madame?"

"Flowers, madame? These carry happiness,
My lilies of the valley; very smart,
To wear, madame!" With soil-grimed, peasant hands,
She lifts a bunch from her bud-laden cart.
"No; lovely, yes; but not today!"

"Flowers, madame? Forget-me-nots? This rose?
Or these grand garden lilacs? Deutzia?"
(Cold thud of sabots and warm colors of stalls!)
"No; not today!" Out towards the Opera,
I make my traffic-troubled way.

"Flowers, madame? (The window shows but few)
"Entrez! Such big carnations, freshly cut!"
"Flowers, madame?" If none would ask me that—
I, with my garden in Connecticut—
I, too, might find their Paris gay!

VIOLET ALLEYN STOREY.

Strauss Conducts

A strange new figure startled the public out of all composure and gravity during the season of 1868, and a paragraph to record so popular and exceptional a talent will not here be out of place. Every night, in the middle of the concert, a slim and dandified young man, with a profuse black beard and mustache, would step jauntily on to the platform vacated by Signor Bottesini. His appearance was the signal for frantic applause, to which, fiddle and bow in hand, he bowed good-humoredly; then, turning sharp round, he would seem to catch the eye of every one in the band, and raising his violin bow, would plunge into one of those rapturous dance tunes which, once heard, could never be forgotten. Now shaking his bow at the distant drummer, egging on the wind, picking up the basses, turning fiercely on the other stringed instruments; then stamping, turning a pirouette, and dashing his bow down on his own fiddle strings, the clear twanging of the Strauss violin would be heard for some moments above all the rest. Presently the orchestra sways as one man into the measure, which flows capriciously—now tearing along, then suddenly languishing, at the will of the magical and electric violin. Johann Strauss danced, pit and boxes danced, the very lights winked in time; everybody and everything seemed turned into a waltz or a galop by yonder inexorable "pied piper," until some abrupt clang brought all to a close, and the little man was left bowing and smiling and capering backward, to an audience beside themselves with delight. Nothing of the kind has been seen in England before, and all that can be said is that of its kind it is simply inimitable.—HUGH REGINALD HAWEIS, in "Music and Morals."

Sylvan Ballet

When one is very small, daisies seem large, a pool is a lake and a woodland stream is equivalent to a river. Insects come winging into view, and, to the child noticing them for the first time, they appear to have the gauzy wings of fairies. Charming and droll scenes from the elfin world of early childhood are sometimes carried in memory through ensuing years; and an adult, chancing upon a daddy longlegs or a water strider, may smile at the vivid recollection of a small child's wonder.

A little girl was led through a shining Maryland corn field, where bob-white's plaintive cry resounded mysteriously among silken blades. Then she was taken, for the first time, into a wood. She had not known what to expect, though she had been told they were going into a wood. The oaks, chestnuts and glossy dogwood saplings seemed friendly, but to her they had no names. A mass of pink flowers, laurel and wild honey suckle crowding a bank, amazed her with their rose-and-pink glory. Below this blossoming thicket ran a clear, shallow stream with a sandy floor. The leafy ravine, with its stream, was a new and wonderful world to the child; but the most enchanting things there, she thought, were the playful water striders which skated and glided on tiptoe across the topaz and amber surface of the brook. She did not know that the water's "surface tension" held up those padlike little feet, which dented but did not pierce the delicate, elastic surface of water; but all things which run lightly on their feet, fascinate small children, and she thought it especially wonderful that the skaters were able to skim over the water, like dancers flitting across a polished floor.

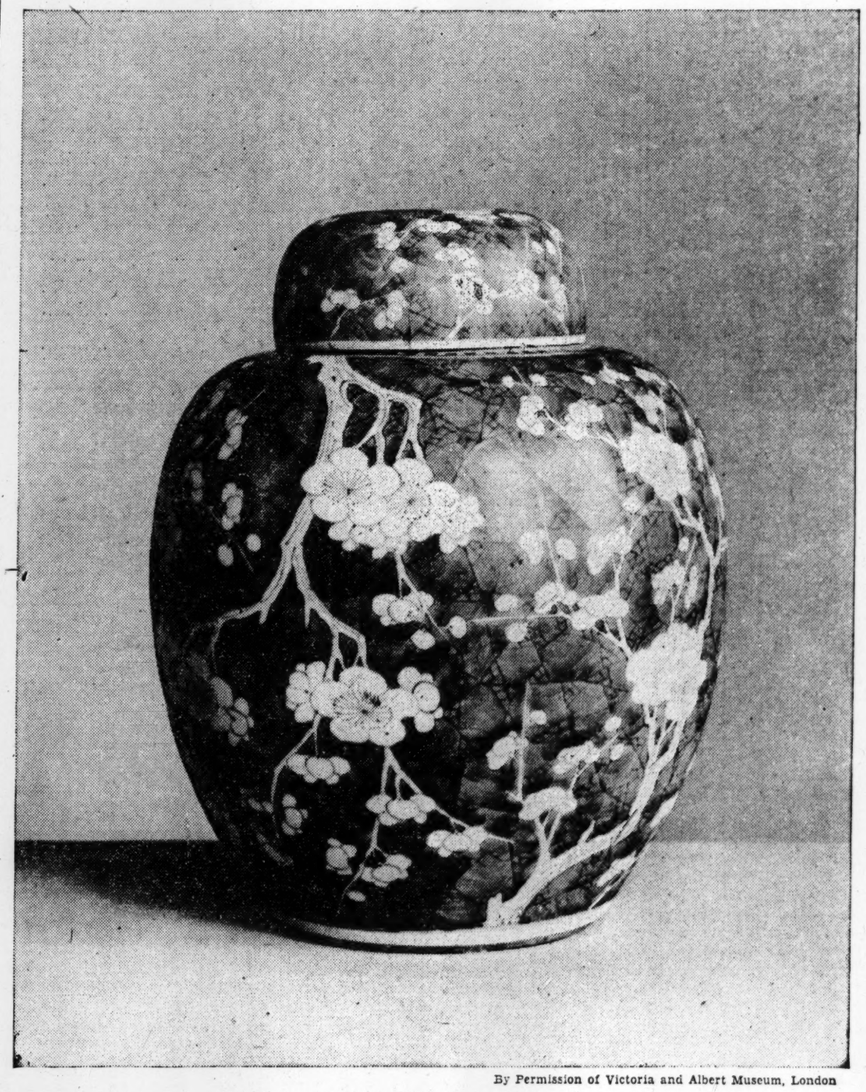
A few years later, the little girl lay beneath a tent's gray walls, and watched those walls whiten as daylight replaced dawn. Patterned shadows of leaves danced on the sloping canvas. Daddy longlegs, too, danced on the outside of the tent, running daintily on their tiptoes from ridge-pole to the stakes. They flitted in and out of the shadows of leaves, those gentle, small-bodied, spidery creatures. Their long, threadlike legs moved as lightly as grass blowing in the wind. At times they appeared to move with a comical, sidewise motion, like crabs.

The quaint, six-legged "daddies" and the spry striders or skaters with their four horizontal legs, are among nature's sprightliest ballet dancers. Daddy longlegs goes toe-dancing through leafy woods, while the water striders execute fantastic dance figures on streams and pools. How keen are the eyes of childhood to discern the grace and beauty of such creatures at play! And how retentively a child's memory holds early impressions of those tiny inhabitants of wild, green places!

Hurdy-Gurdy

Hurdy-Gurdy
Go away!
Grind your tunes
Another day.
I would think you
Most sublime
But that I must
Make a rhyme!
Monkey do not
Hold your cap—
No coins have I
In my lap!
You may climb
A window-sill,
Begging pennies
At your will,
But no matter
How I plead,
People very
Seldom heed
When I hold
A poem up—
Monkey do
Lend me your cup!

PEARL LOGAN WOODBRIDGE.



By Permission of Victoria and Albert Museum, London

Chinese Porcelain Jar

Wealth

There is one window in my room
And it looks straight down a city street,
A street on which no beauty-lover
Would ever hope to look again,
Unless he chanced to be with me
When early colors burned in the east
Behind an amazing silhouette
Of clothesline poles, and chimney pots.
For there I see the docks, and spars
Of fishing-boats that wait a tide;
And in the progress of the day
Whole argosies of wheeling clouds
Sail grandly by in squadrons no pirate
Would dare attack, though richer they
Than any prize old Blackbeard took.
Or if the day be overcast,
Perhaps a pearly mist will float
Between me and the farthest house,
Receding, selective planes of haze
That simplify crude forms to art.
Then, clearing, follow the alchemic rays
By which the sun transmutes the panes
To gleaming, satisfying wealth.
And when the dark-blue twilights come
The patient stars steal into view.
How strange to know that they are there—
Unseen—all the long day through!

FREDERIC ARDEN PAWLEY.

Energy and Poetry

Genius is mainly an affair of energy, and poetry is mainly an affair of genius; therefore, a nation whose spirit is characterized by energy may well be eminent in poetry—and we have Shakespeare.—MATTHEW ARNOLD, in "The Literary Influence of Academies."

FEW experiences more quickly convince an Occidental student of the recentness of his own western civilization than the study of Chinese poetry, painting and porcelain. Each of these arts goes back in unbroken tradition to the times that the western world calls ancient, and yet each is flourishing today. A walk through any of the great collections of Chinese porcelains such as those to be seen, for example, in the Victoria and Albert Museum in London, is likely, therefore, to have a salutarily humbling effect upon those who think of the Far East as inferior in culture. In such a collection one sees thousands of forms and colors that are obviously the products not merely of immense patience and technical skill but also of the utmost æsthetic refinement. Since the days of Greek vase painting the western world has produced nothing in ceramics of like excellence.

Among the most beautiful and familiar of all the types of Chinese porcelain are the oviform jars of underglaze blue that show a design of plum blossoms reserved in white. Darker lines that suggest crackling in the blue ground are intended to represent the breaking and melting ice at the end of winter, as the plum blossom represents the return of spring. These jars are sometimes called New Year jars because of their appropriate symbolism, and their popularity is due in part to the importance of the New Year festival, which is a vernal holiday in the Chinese calendar.

The best of the jars in blue and white porcelain, including the one shown above, date from the first twenty years of the eighteenth century, for even Chinese traditionalism could not maintain for very long the superb standard of their excellence. They have been more imitated, both by Chinese and by western workmen, than any other of the myriad forms struck out in the two thousand years of ceramic art in the Orient.

Uforgængelige Evner

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Christian Science som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

EN TRO, som paastaas at virke i den menneskelige Tanke, og for hvilken man stadig søger et Middel, er Alderdom. Der bliver ofret baade Anstrengelse og Penge for at holde denne Tilstand nede. Dog er der i Bibelen foreskrevet et sikkert Middel, hvorved man kan bevare Sundhed og Kraft langt ud over den Tid, der ifølge de materielle Teorier er tilmaalt dem. I det fjortende Kapitel af Josvas Bog finder vi den Beretning, at i en Alder af fem og firsindstyve Aar var Kaleb saa stærk, som han havde været for fem og fyrretyve Aar siden. Grunden til denne Tilstand er klart fremsat: det var, fordi han helt fulgte Herren, sin Gud.

Siden Kalebs Dage er der mange, der har stræbt at følge Gud, og som dog ikke har undgaaet denne Forestilling om Alderdom. Menneskene har længe antaget den Suggestion, at dødelige er fødte i og af Materie, og at efter en Udviklingsperiode, som bringer dem til Modenhedens Alder, maa deres Evner og Styrke begynde at forringes, idet de stadigt nærmer sig Hjælpeløsheden. Skulde de naa den Alder, som Kaleb opnaaede, tror man i de fleste Tilfælde, at de maa være afhængige af de yngres Evner, indtil Døden borttager dem. Og dog overvandt Kristus Jesus Døden; og i den Hellige Skrift finder vi det klart fremsat, at Døden vil til sidst blive overvundet af alle, selv om det er "den sidste Fjende", som viger for Forstaaelsen af Aandens, Guds, Overhøjhed. Da Troen paa Alderdom derfor er en Indledning til Troen paa Død, bør vi sandelig søge at overvinde den første Tilstand og saaledes forberede os til den større Demonstration.

Hvorledes kan man lære helt at adlyde Gud, og saa høste Lønnen: vedblivende Friskhed og Kraft? Christian Science er i Sandhed Vejen; thi den viser os klart den beviselige Sandhed, at Mennesket, skabt i Guds Billede og Lignelse ikke mere kan opslides, end dets fuldkomne Skaber kan det. Paa Side 488 i Lærebogen i Christian Science, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, har Mary Baker Eddy, Opdageren og Grundlæggeren af Christian Science, skrevet: "Alene Sindet ejer alle Evner, al Erkendelse og Opfattelse. Derfor er vore mentale Begavelser ikke underlagt Organisme og Opløsning,—ellers kunde endogsaa Ormene tilintetgøre Mennesket". Dette Sind er Gud, og Mennesket er skabt i Hans Billede og Lignelse; derfor, ved Hjælp af Genspejling ejer Mennesket for evigt alle sin Skabers aandelige Egenskaber. Hvad er disse Egenskaber? Godhed, Barmhjertighed, Renhed, Intelligens, Visdom, Hellighed, Kærlighed, Sanddruhed, Retskaffenhed og saa fremdeles. Kan disse blive berørt af Tid? Kan de blive hjælpeløse, svage, tabe sig eller begrænses? Nej, de har altid eksisteret og maa altid vedblive at eksistere fuldstændig adskilt fra det fysiske Legeme.

Disse aandelige og mentale Egenskaber bor ikke i Materie, og ikke een af dem kan blive udtrykt af Materie. Derfor kan de ikke blive afficerede af de materielle Tilstande, kaldet Barndom, Modenhed, Alder; for disse viser sig kun for de falske materielle Sanser, Forestillingen om intelligent Materie. Bibelen erklærer, at Støv skal vende tilbage til Støv; men de aandelige Evner og Egenskaber blev aldrig udviklede fra Støv. Troen paa materiel Fødsel og Død kan ikke røre nogen af disse aandelige og mentale Egenskaber.

Aand er Menneskets virkelige Liv—dets Substans, Sundhed og Individualitet; og for helt at adlyde vor Gud, maa vi aandeligt forstaa denne Tilværelsens Sandhed. Som man kan læse en Forfatters Karakter i hans Værker, saaledes kan man finde det uendelige Sinds Karakter udtrykt gennem Hans Værker, det aandelige Menneske og det aandelige Univers. Kan den sande Karakter lide af Alderdom? Vilde en Forøgelse af en Snes Aar eller to faa Ærligheden, Oprigtigheden, Retskaffenheden og Renheden til at forringes hos noget som helst Menneske, der fra sine unge Aar havde manifesteret disse Egenskaber i sit daglige Liv? Svaret paa disse Spørgsmaal kan kun blive i det negative.

Med de beviselige Kendsgerninger foran os, saasom det Godes Uforgængelighed og Livets Udødelighed, hvilket Haab og hvilken Forventning af fortsat Virksomhed kan vi da ikke med Rette nære! Disse er kun de Kendsgerninger, som igennem Tidsaldrene er blevet fremsat i den Hellige Skrift; og hvis noget Menneske, som helt søger at adlyde Gud, kun vil give Agt paa Bibelen og studere den sammen med Lærebogen i Christian Science, vil det finde, at disse Kendsgerninger lader sig bevise. Mesteren selv sagde: "Dette er det evige Liv, at de kende dig, den eneste sande Gud, og den, du udsendte, Jesus Kristus". Denne sande Forstaaelse af Gud som det eneste Liv, som uendeligt Sind, bringer en saaden Forvisning, en saadan Følelse af aandeligt Herredømme, at den, der ejer den, føler sig befriet for en hvilken som helst Frygt for de Aar, der svinder, og føler Friheden til at manifestere vedblivende, glad, aandelig Virksomhed.

Oplysning angaaende Christian Science Litteratur, udgivet paa dette Sprog, kan faaes ved at skrive til "Christian Science Forlag" (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Indestructible Faculties

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ONE belief which claims to operate in human thought and for which a remedy is continually being sought, is that of old age. Both effort and money are spent in trying to hold this condition in abeyance. Yet, in the Bible we have a certain remedy prescribed by which health and vigor may be maintained far beyond the time allotted to them by material theories. In the fourteenth chapter of the book of Joshua we find the statement that at the age of eighty-five Caleb was as strong as he had been forty-five years before. The reason for this state is plainly set forth: it was that he wholly followed the Lord his God.

Since the days of Caleb, many have striven to follow God, and yet have not escaped the belief of old age. Humanity has long accepted the suggestion that mortals are born in and of matter, and that after a period of development which brings them to the age of maturity they must begin to deteriorate, going steadily toward helplessness. Should they reach the age to which Caleb attained, it is believed, in the majority of cases, that they must depend upon the faculties of younger ones until death removes them. Yet Christ Jesus overcame death; and we find it plainly stated in the Scriptures that death will eventually be overcome for all, even though it be "the last enemy" to yield to the understanding of the supremacy of Spirit, God. The belief of old age, then, being a preliminary to the belief of death, we should surely seek to overcome the first condition, and so prepare ourselves for the greater demonstration.

How may one learn wholly to obey God, and so reap the reward of continual freshness and vigor? Christian Science is indeed the way, for it plainly shows the demonstrable truth that man, made in the image and likeness of God, can no more wear out than can his perfect Maker. On page 488 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written: "Mind alone possesses all faculties, perception, and comprehension. Therefore mental endowments are not at the mercy of organization and decomposition,—otherwise the very worms could unfashion man." This Mind is God, and man is made in His image and likeness; therefore, man eternally possesses by reflection all the spiritual qualities of his Maker. What are these qualities? Goodness, mercy, purity, intelligence, wisdom, holiness, love, truthfulness, integrity, and so on. Can these be touched by time? Can they become helpless, weak, decayed, or limited? No, they have existed forever, and must ever continue to exist entirely apart from the physical body.

These spiritual and mental qualities do not dwell in matter, and not one of them can be expressed by matter. Therefore, they cannot be affected by the material conditions termed infancy, maturity, age; for these appear only to the false material senses, the belief of intelligent matter. The Bible declares that dust shall return to dust; but spiritual faculties and qualities were never evolved from dust. The belief of material birth and death cannot touch any of these spiritual and mental qualities.

Spirit is the actual life of man—his substance, health, and individuality; and in order wholly to obey our God we must spiritually understand this truth of being. As one can read the character of an author in his works, so one finds the character of infinite Mind expressed through His works, spiritual man and the spiritual universe. Can true character suffer from old age? Would an added score or two of years bring deterioration to the honesty, uprightness, integrity, and purity of any individual who had from his early years manifested these qualities in his daily life? The answer to these questions can be only in the negative.

With demonstrable facts such as the indestructibility of good and the immortality of life before us, what hope and expectation of continued activity may we not rightfully entertain! They are but the facts which, throughout the ages, have been set forth in the Scriptures; and if any individual, seeking wholly to obey God, will but turn his attention to the Bible and study it together with the Christian Science textbook, he will find these facts capable of proof. The Master himself said, "This is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent." This true understanding of God as the only Life, as infinite Mind, brings such assurance, such a true sense of spiritual dominion, that the one possessing it finds himself freed from any fear of the passing of years, and at liberty to manifest continuous, joyful, spiritual activity.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

Long Island Shore

It was a perfect morning in May. My Faithful Assistant and I, for the past two hours since sunrise, had been combing a neighboring beach for such chance zoölogical treasures as were exposed by an unusually low ebbing of a spring tide. Steadily the sun climbed in a cloudless sky of beguiling blue, tempering gradually with a tropic warmth the chilled sands, the rocks, and the shell-strewn reaches that line that lovely strand. Not the slightest wind disturbed the transparent water through which could be seen the bottom and its gardens of greenery spangled with more than a million living stars; no mist marred the romantic beckoning beauty which distance lends to the verdant slopes of the opposite harbor shore. The surrounding scene was vibrant: the blue above—bewitching, bright-cobalt blue—was scarcely more intense in tone than were the colors of the cliffs and of the glittering sand around and about. Here high lights of brilliant orange flecked shadows of violet and mauve, glaring forth in the ever-increasing sunlight garishly, like those of tinsel or gauds. Below, as if it were one great solid expanse of emerald, lay the silent sea. . . .

It was my Faithful Assistant who first detected the teeming . . . tide pool near which we were engaged. It was literally alive with creatures large and small—fishes and prawns and ghost-shrimps and many other active swimmers which had been left entrapped by the refluent sea. And there were others here besides; sponges and polyps were attached to shell fragments, and various mollusks and worms could be seen on the substratum or ambling around. In fact not one of the eight great divisions of animals inhabiting the ocean was without one or several representatives in this natural aquarium set off from the sea. Nor was the plant life less conspicuous. It, too, was as varied and abundant. The blues, the greens, the browns, and the reds among the sundry classes of seaweeds all contributed to make up what was truly a marine paradise.

In outline, the pool was irregularly longer, somewhat, than it was wide, while its area was ten yards square or less; its deepest part did not exceed three feet. Soft cerulian shadows of seaweeds lay across the floor like blots of blue ink; every detail of the plant and animal inhabitants standing out in the crystal clearness of the water almost as if seen through the thinnest air. The dank dripping stones that lined its verge were slippery with growths of vegetation which in the morning sunlight glistened like streaming particles of mica.—WILLIAM CROWDER, in "A Naturalist at the Seashore."

The Ranch in August

The last days of summer have come to the big ranch on the American plain. A widespread tranquillity rests on the blue cameo-like Rocky Mountains, the silent hills, and the cluster of sun-bleached farm buildings and corrals. The old brown ranch house, dappled with sun and shadow from the overspreading poplar trees, squats in the gloden glow of an August day like something asleep—a building inhabited but quiet, set in the midst of broad peaceful acres.

Along the fence a row of pink and white hollyhocks turn their frilly, serene faces upward and add an unexpected touch of cheerful beauty to a sun-drenched yard. In the dusty flower beds along the walk, the red dahlias are opening. The morning glories, which cover the chicken yards with a mat of pleasing green, still flaunt an occasional purple blossom in early morning or in the late evening hours. A big yellow Collie sleeps on the braided rag rug before the door, and a tawny cat rests on the deep window sill.

Across the fields comes the coo of gray doves—a sweet, pensive call which seems to come from far away. The short, clear song of a wild canary sounds from the grove behind the house, and the melody is like a chord of low music in a vast silence. The hum of insects, the rasp and shrilling of cicadas and grasshoppers, mingled with the buzz of bees, rings through the land in a blended harmony—a sound which continues through the long, warm days, unheeded and almost inaudible, like the rustling of leaves and the grating sound of adjacent swaying branches. A shallow creek trickles through the empty pastures, and the long, gray-green branches of the drooping willows which border the banks swish and sway with every passing breeze, now showing shades of green, and again, hints and glints of silver.

A soft haze settles along the horizon, but the sky is deep blue and cloudless. Long streamers of gray dust rise and float along the beaten trails and roads which wind away toward the east,—transient clouds which herald the passing of travelers through western lands on sunny summer days.

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Massachusetts. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Spirit." Sunday School in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30. During the months of July and August the Sunday evening service is omitted.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1930

IRREGULARITY FEATURES THE STOCK MARKET

Much Liquidation in First Hour, Followed by Fair Rally—Heavy Sales

NEW YORK (AP)—Two more large doses of selling were administered to the stock market today, without giving it much chance of recovery between swallows.

Stocks were heavily liquidated during the first hour, selling off about 1 to 6 points. During the next 45 minutes, most of these losses were regained as bears repurchased the shares they had sold short at higher levels, but the upturn attracted renewed selling, and the closing tone was heavy. Total sales were about 1,600,000 shares, the largest Saturday turnover since June.

The week-end business and trade reviews in the main reflected little but perplexity as the probable effects of the drought on public purchasing power. Corporate news was still largely unfavorable.

It was reported that Youngstown Sheet & Tube would cut operations from 60 to 55 per cent of capacity next week. Brown Fence decreased its annual dividend rate from $2.40 to 60 cents.

Much Short Selling

Brokerage gossip had it that the bull leaders had completely abandoned the campaign for the time being. One of the most prominent traders in the group became a heavy seller. A few middle western operators usually associated with bull stock markets were said to have withdrawn completely from activity in the market, interesting themselves by dabbling with grains.

While professional bear selling appeared to have been the impelling force of the decline, some commission houses acknowledged that there had been substantial general liquidation. The extent of the bear participation, however, was evident in the fact that at least 100 issues on this market on the curb were loaning "flat."

In the final dealings, Vanadium, Worthington, North American, Warner Bros., United Aircraft and Houston Oil showed losses of 2 to more than 3 points. Diamond Match dropped 5. U. S. Steel sold off more than a point.

Radio and General Electric closed about steady, and a sprinkling of shares showed gains of 1 to 2 points at the finish, including American Water Works, Foster Wheeler and Union Pacific.

Bonds Sluggish

The bond market was sluggish today and corporation issues which have found a ready demand moved within a narrow range. There was no indication of a resumption of the forward movement which continued uninterrupted throughout the week until yesterday when the averages showed a small recession.

Prime investment issues showed a firm undertone. Railroad and utility groups and prices held steady.

The foreign market was firm with leading European Governments creeping forward. U. S. Governments were dormant.

GRAIN PRICES FALL AFTER EARLY RISE

CHICAGO (AP)—Grain values tumbled quickly today after scoring some initial gains. The upturns were associated with an unexpected rise in wheat quotations at Liverpool and with continued drought and heat further damaging the corn crop. General selling broadened when prices bulged, however, and both wheat and corn soon went well below yesterday's finish.

Opening at 5/8 to 2 1/2¢ gain, wheat later showed nearly 4c break as compared with early top figures. Corn started 1/4 to 1 3/4¢ up, and later underwent 3 1/2¢ setback.

Opening prices were: Wheat, Sept. 97 7/8@98c; Dec. 1.03 3/8@1.04 1/4; March 1.08 1/4@1 1/2; May 1.11 1/4@1 1/2. Corn, Sept. 93c@1 1/2; Dec. 98c@3/4; March 97 3/4@98c; May 99 1/2c@3/4. Oats, Sept. 42 1/8c@3/8; Dec. 42 1/4c@3/8; March 48 1/2c@3/4; May 50c.

MARKET OPINIONS

Clark, Childs & Co., New York—The time for seasonal recovery in trade is close at hand and there are grounds for optimism as to the extent of the recovery. The intensity of the summer business depression appears to have created a sound basis for greatly increased activity. We continue of the opinion that representative stocks purchased at current levels will show very satisfactory profits before the end of the year.

West & Co., New York—The latter part of August is the season which usually brings improvement. This year the improvement may be postponed somewhat but there is a very general feeling that by the middle of September a seasonal improvement will be under way.

Pask & Walbridge, New York—We believe there is no reason for expecting a further period of broad liquidation, and, consequently, these periods of weakness continue to offer opportunities for accumulating sound stocks at attractive levels.

Gurnett & Co.—Further delay and some curtailment in buying power will result from the recent news of the damage to crops. This current situation will undoubtedly retard the comeback in business.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston—We feel that good securities purchased on periods of weakness will, within a reasonable time, yield a profit to the buyer.

Wrenn Brothers & Co., Boston: In spite of preponderance of depressing business news, it seems improbable that a broad and protracted decline is in prospect.

F. B. Keech & Co., New York: While lower prices may prevail over the beginning of next week, we see nothing alarming or what would suggest a fresh outburst of liquidation.

Goodbody & Co., New York: We would stand on the side lines for the next week until a better appraisal of the crop and business situation can be made.

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Aug. 9	Wk. ago	Yr. ago
Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.09 1/4	$1.00 3/4	$1.45
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.20 1/8	1.06 3/8	1.21 1/8
Oats, No. 2 white	.52	.46 1/2	.60
Flour	5.60	5.10	7.55
Beef, family	23.50	23.50	30.00
Pork	30.50	30.50	32.00
Lard	.1160	.1095	.1225
Cotton, mid up	.1315	.1275	.1810
Zinc	.0440	.0475	.0675
Steel, bil Pitt	19.76	19.76	20.25
Copper	31.00	31.00	36.00
Tin	.1100	.1100	.1800
Rubber	.3005	.2985	.4615
Sugar	.1025	.1075	.2030
Lead	.0450	.0470	.0550
Print cloth	.0550	.0525	.0675
	.0425	.0425	.0525

U. S. DAIRY PRODUCTS CORP.

U. S. Dairy Products Corporation has acquired Janssen Dairy Products Company of Hoboken, Kligermans Alderney Dairies, Atlantic City, N. J., and Meadowbrook

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Aug. 8
42⅝	32		Abitibi	200	39	35	39	
37⅝	21⅞	1.60	Adams Ex	2800	24¾	24⅛	24¾	25
23¼	8		Adv-Rumely	300	10	10	10	11¼
1⅝	½		Ahumada	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	
156⅜	103¼	3	Air Reduc	4900	100	106¼	110	108⅝
36	16	2½	Airway El	300	17	17	17	17⅝
2½	1		Ajax Rubber	800	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
35¼	18		Alleghany	9600	84⅞	81⅝	84⅞	84
99¾	84⅞	5½	Allegh pf xw	5300	20¼	20	20	20¼
99¾	89	5½	Allegh pf ww xl	100	85½	85½	85½	
343	232	6	Allied Chem	3900	90	90	90	
68	48⅛	3	Allis-Chal	2500	251	246½	251	251¼
31½	21⅞		Amal Lea	1500	52⅞	51⅜	52⅞	52¼
39	18	2	Amerada	100	21½	21½	21½	
98⅜	23		Am Ag Ch pf	1400	23¼	23⅛	23½	23½
55¼	68	2	Am Bk Note	400	30	29½	29½	30
213¼	27		Am Bosch	300	80	79	80	79
80¾	89⅜		Am Br Boy	1200	35	34⅛	35	34¼
156½	60¼		Am Br Bv pf	1300	161½	151⅝	161½	153⅜
82½	103¼		Am Can	10	71	71	71	71¼
69⅞	42	4	Am Car&F	37800	118	114¾	116⅜	117½
33	39	3	Am Chain	100	48½	48½	48½	48⅝
101¾	9¼		Am Com Alc	400	50¼	50	50¼	52
101	56¼	18	Am & FPw	1600	111	111	111	113⅜
103¾	55	6	Am & FP 6	15700	64¾	62⅜	64⅜	64½
34	82⅛		Am & FP 2pf	50	98½	98½	98½	98
55⅜	177⅛		Am Hide pf	100	93½	93½	93½	93½
105	28¼	2	Am Int Corp	200	18	18	18	
51½	43¼	8	Am Loco	12900	32⅛	31⅛	31⅝	32⅛
95	30⅞	3	Am Metals	200	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	41⅞
119⅜	55		Am Nat G pf	500	31	30½	30½	
394	72¾	18	Am Pw&Lt	10	78½	78½	78½	77
126	233⅛	11	Am Radiat	1500	75	74	74⅜	74½
37	128¼	7	Am Radiat pf	6000	25¼	24¾	24¾	25
100⅞	15¼		Am Repub	10	145	145	145	
64½	48	2⅜	Am Roll Mill	200	177⅜	175⅝	177⅜	181⅜
79½	46⅞	5	Am Ship Bld	3500	54¼	52⅜	52⅝	53⅜
141	58½	4	Am Smelt	100	48	48	48	48
133½	2.40		Am Smelt pf	2500	65⅜	64¼	65⅜	64½
22½	69⅜	7	Am Solvents	100	136⅜	136¾	136¾	
52¼	35⅞	3	Am Stl Fndr	400	77½	77½	77½	77
116	110½	7	Am Stl F pf	400	37½	37½	37½	38
55½	42⅞	5	Am Stores	10	112¼	112¼	112¼	
274½	260⅛	9	Am Sugar	100	42½	42¾	42½	43
141¾	113	8	Am Tel&T	300	53	52⅞	52⅞	53
124⅞	78⅛	9	Am Type	2000	205¾	202¼	205½	202⅞
20¼	7½		Am Wat W	500	122	118	118	
44⅞	19¾		Am Wool	1200	83	81½	83	81¾
53¼	26⅛	3	Am Wool pf	400	10	10	10	10
81½	44½	3½	Anac Wire	100	26	24	26	26½
51¾	34⅞	2.40	Anaconda	100	30½	30½	30½	
37¼	18	1½	Anchor Cap	6800	49⅛	49	49½	49¼
29¼	19⅛	2	Andes Cop	100	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	40
82⅞	74¼	7	Arch Dan	200	21	21	21	
81⅛	42⅜		Armour D pf	100	21¾	21¼	21½	22
43⅜	27⅜		Arm Ill A	100	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	
65	55	7	Arm Ill B	3200	5	4⅞	5	5
13¾	6		Arm Ill pf	300	3	3	3	3
46⅛	31½	4	Arnold Cons	300	57	57	57	58
50½	28	2½	Asso Apparel	500	6¼	6	6¼	6¼
242½	194	10	Asso Dry G	400	34	33	33	34½
208	102⅝	5	Atchison	500	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	32½
80⅜	49⅝	1*	Atchison pf	1400	209	206¼	208	208
51⅜	30⅛	1*	Atl G & WI	100	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	106½
37	25½	1§	Atl Refin	200	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	52¼
26¾	91	4§	Atlas Stores	4900	36	35	35½	35¼
7	3⅝	5¾	Auburn Auto	3600	110	105⅜	107¼	110
10⅜	2		Austin Nich	100	4	4	4	
81⅜	37	3	Auto Sales	200	21½	21½	21½	21⅝
97⅛	43¼		Auto Strop A	1400	69⅛	67½	69	69
			Aviation	1500	57⅛	55¼	55¼	57⅛

—B—

38	19⅜	1¾	Baldwin	3900	27¾	26½	27¾	27
116	104½	7	Baldwin pf	120	106½	106	106	108½
122⅜	98¼	2	Balt & O	600	102¾	102¼	102¾	103
34	20½	2	Barnsdall A	200	22½	22⅛	22½	22⅛
70⅛	49⅜	3	Beechnut	100	54	54	54	56
63⅜	21¾		Belding H	900	4	4	4	
57⅜	27⅝	2	Bendix	500	30½	29	30½	29⅝
110¼	75¾	6	Beth Steel	1500	81	79⅛	79⅜	80
134	122¼	7	Beth Steel pf	400	126¾	126⅝	126⅝	126¾
69	28¼	3*	Bohn Alum	100	3	3	3	
5	3		Booth Fish	100	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	30½
90¾	60⅛	3	Borden	4300	76⅜	75	76⅜	76⅞
25⅝	23⅝	3	Borg Warner	800	29	28⅛	28⅝	29
23¾	13½		Briggs	12600	20	18½	19⅛	19
17⅜	11⅝	1*	Brockway	500	15	14¼	15	14⅛
31⅜	19⅛	1	Bkyn Un G	500	117⅛	117	117	117½
116	107¾	7	Bucyrus	300	22	22	22	22
16⅜	7⅜	1	Bucyrus pf	10	115	115	115	
74	27½	1.60	Budd Mfg	300	8¾	8¾	8¾	8⅞
43	26⅛	3	Bullard	700	25⅞	24⅞	25	25¼
35	15¼	1	Bulov Watch	700	27⅞	27	27¼	27
51⅞	29¼	1	Burns Br B	100	16½	16½	16½	16⅜
48½	29⅛	2½	Burroughs	400	30⅞	30¾	30¾	30⅞
118	109½	7	Bush Bld pf	200	35¼	35⅛	35¼	35⅜
114	108½	7	Byers pf	10	117	117	117	117

—C—

2⅛	1		Callahan	100	1	1	1	1
89⅞	48⅝	2	Calu & Ariz	200	53½	53½	53½	53⅝
33⅜	13	1½	Calu & Hecla	100	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
75⅜	56		Canada Dry	400	62¼	62	62¼	62¼
226¾	184	10	Can Pac	500	184½	184	184	183⅝
52¼	25⅝	3	Can Pac new wi	500	45⅞	45⅝	45¾	46
362¾	156½	2	Capital A pf	100	33½	33½	33½	
79¾	54	3	Case Thresh	5600	172	161	168	170½
137⅛	5		Cav-Dobbs	1500	57⅝	57⅜	57⅝	57¾
60	9		Celotex	400	7	5½	5½	
8¼	3¾		Century Rib	1500	13⅛	12⅞	13	13½
65⅜	43⅛	6	Cerro de P	100	5	5	5	
15⅞	5⅛		Cert-Teed	1000	11½	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
67⅞	20½	2.40	Checker Cab	200	6½	6½	6½	6¾
82½	51½	3	Ches Corp	1200	23	22	22¼	22⅛
10	3		Chi & Alton	1000	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
10⅝	2⅛		Chi & Alt pf	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
17⅞	4⅝		Ches & Ohio	100	3	3	3	3
17⅜	8½		Chi Gt West	1200	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
52⅜	27		Chi Gt W pf	400	39⅜	39⅛	39⅛	39⅜
26⅜	12½		Chi M&SP	2200	14½	13⅞	14	13⅝
46⅛	20¼		Chi M&SP pf	2200	13½	13⅛	13⅛	13⅝
37	11¼		Chi Pneu	2800	20⅝	20¼	20½	20⅞
125⅛	90⅜	7	Chi RI	400	15¾	15	15	15½
67⅝	49½	2.40	Childs	1600	92⅛	91	92½	91¼
43	24	3	Chrysler	800	50½	50	50	
49	38	3.60§	City Ice	1300	27¾	26¾	27⅝	27¼
13¼	5⅝	1§	City Stores	200	42½	42½	42½	42¾
203⅜	121¼	4	Col Beacon Oil	400	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	6½
191⅜	133¼	4	Coca Cola	100	14	14	14	14
52	48½	3	Coca Cola A	100	174½	174½	174½	175
64⅞	50	2½	Colgate Palm	200	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	
35¾	14⅝		Collins & A	400	57	56¾	56¾	57
77	36½	2	Colo Fdl	700	21	20¼	20½	20¼
95	65	3	Colo South	900	48½	47	47¼	47¼
87	58½	2	Colum Gas	200	67	67	67	67¼
110	104¼	6	Col Gas pf A	2500	59¼	58⅛	58½	58⅜
179	108	6*	Col Carbon	100	109	109	109	109½
373⅜	155⅜	.28	Col Graph	3200	125¾	123¾	125	128¼
40¾	23⅜	2	Com Cred	4500	16¾	15¾	16¾	16¼
55	28⅛	1.60§	Com Inv Tr	100	89	89	89	89
100	89	6§	Com I 6½%	800	33½	33	33	33⅝
38	20¼	1	Com Sol	100	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
104⅞	66⅛	.60	Commwlth So	6900	23⅞	22⅛	23¼	23¾
193¾	101⅝	6	Comwlth So pf	6500	121⅞	13	13⅜	13⅜
27⅜	15⅜	2	Congoleum	100	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
28¼	18	2	Con Film Ind	100	12	12	12	12
130⅞	95⅝	4	Con Film pf	100	18	18	18	18
103⅞	69⅛	5	Con Gas	200	195⅜	191⅝	195⅜	181⅝
221½	115⅛	1.20	Con Gas pf	7000	102⅞	100¾	101¾	101¼
52½	18½		Container A	200	103¼	103	103	103¼
	37⅜		Cont Bak A	400	14¼	13¾	13¾	13¾
71⅝	50⅛	2½	Cont Bak B	200	23	22½	23	22½
37⅜	16⅛		Cont Can	100	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	32⅛
77⅝	50	2.40	Cont Dia Fib	4900	53	51½	53	52⅞
21¼	13¾		Cont Ins	100	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅜
30½	18⅜		Cont Motors	400	53⅜	53⅛	53¼	55
40⅞	29¼	1	Cont Oil	400	37⅜	35⅜	37⅛	37⅜
461⅛	314⅝	4	Asso Oil	500	6¼	6	6¼	6¼
113⅜	84⅜	3*	Auburn Auto	3600	110	105⅜	107¼	110
33	15½		Austin Nich	100	4	4	4	
148	140	7	Auto Sales	200	21½	21½	21½	21⅝
33	15½	2*	Auto Strop A	1400	69⅛	67½	69	69
358⅜	225½		Aviation	1500	57⅛	55¼	55¼	57⅛
22	10½	5*	Cream of Wh	2200	20½	20⅛	20½	20¼
93⅝	70¼		Crosley	100	30	30	30	
117	104	7	Crucible	100	12	12	12	12½
65⅜	42¼		Crucible pf	400	75½	74½	74½	75½
43	38⅛	4	Cuba Co	100	111	110⅞	110⅞	
147⅛	114⅞	7	Cub Am S pf	100	12½	12½	12½	13½
193⅛	87⅜		Cudahy	70	42½	42½	42½	
90⅛	55	3½§	Curtis P pf	100	73¾	73¾	73¾	
			Curtiss Wr	100	119	119	119	
			Curtiss Wr A	1900	7	6⅞	7	
			Cutler	900	9⅛	9	9	
				100	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	58¼

—D—

42⅜	24⅜		Davison	600	25¾	25	25	26
153	110¼	6*	Del Lack W	400	113	112½	112½	113¼
80	45		Dent RG pf	400	54½	52	53	54½
240	139	8	Diamond M	1200	220¼	220	220	225
95⅜	63¼	1	Dome Mines	100	71½	71½	71½	72
145¼	95¾	4*	Dupont	3300	108½	105	107¾	107¼

—E—

255⅛	175¾	5*	East Kodak	2500	201	197¼	199	200
37¼	19⅛	3	Eaton Axle	700	23⅜	23	23¼	23⅜
114⅞	55⅛	6	Elec Auto Lt	2900	68⅛	67	70	73
103½	49¼	1	Elec P&L	5500	63⅞	60¾	62¾	62
112	105	7	Elec P&L pf	600	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼
175⅜	120½	3½	El P&L 6% pd	100	100½	100½	100½	
75⅝	23		Emer-Br A	100	26½	26½	26½	
50⅜	39¾	2½	Equit Bldg	100	63¾	63¾	63¾	
63¾	35⅛	2	Erie	100	46	46	46	45
20¾	6½	2½*	Evans Auto L	100	36½	36½	36½	37
				400	8⅛	8	8⅛	8⅛

—F—

39¾	7		Fairbanks pf	20	12⅞	12¾	12¾	13½
90¼	59⅜	1½	Fed L&T	300	63⅛	62¾	63¼	
98¾	91	6	Fed L&T pf	10	96½	96½	96½	95
43	30	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	1700	34	33	33	34½
69¾	56	2.50	Fidelity Ins	200	61	61	61	61¼
61⅜	46	1.60	Firestone	500	20½	20½	20½	20
51⅛	1½	2½	First Nat St	400	52¼	52	52	53
21	6½		Fisk Rubber	8600	2⅞	2	2	
21⅞	6½		Fisk Pub Inf	100	24	24	24	24
50⅞	24	2	Fisk Inf pf cv	30	9	9	9	9
104½	60½	2	Follansbee B	100	22½	22½	22½	23
50	28½	2	Foster & Wh	400	83⅜	80¼	81½	82
57⅜	16⅛	4	Fourth Nat In	300	30½	30½	30½	31⅛
55⅞	37	4*	Fox A	400	42¼	40¼	41⅜	42
95⅛	88½	6	Freeport Tx	2700	41⅜	40⅛	41⅜	40⅞
			Fuller pr pf	10	88½	88½	88½	

—G—

11¾	5⅛		Gabriel A	200	7⅛	7	7⅛	7⅛
16½	7		Gardner M	100	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
105	88½	6	Gen Am Inv	100	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
111⅞	78¼	4§	Gen A I pf ww	100	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	81⅜
71⅛	38⅝	4	Gen Am Tk	100	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
38½	16¾	1	Gen Asphalt	400	84	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
34½	13½		Gen Bronze	300	41¼	41¼	41¼	42¼
74⅜	32		Gen Cable	1200	16⅜	15¼	15⅜	16⅝
104⅜	86½	4	Gen Cable A	100	15	15	15	14½
95⅜	60⅛	1.60	Gen Cable pf	200	34¾	34¾	34¾	35
117⅞	113⅜	.60	Gen Elec	10	85	85	85	85⅝
61¼	46⅞	3	Gen Elec Sp	31700	63⅛	61⅛	62⅜	63⅜
18⅝	8	.30	Gen Foods	500	113⅜	111⅜	113⅜	
75	49⅜	3*	Gen G&F A	4100	51½	51½	52½	52⅜
97¾	92⅝	5	Gen Mills	2600	9	9	9	
54¼	37½	3*	Gen Mot pf	700	45¼	44	45½	44¾
52⅞	30⅛	6a	Gen Mot Cors	900	97¼	97	97½	97
51¼	30		Gen Pub Svc	44700	43¾	42¾	43¼	43⅜
106⅞	78½	5	Gen Realty	400	33¼	31	32¼	32
19⅜	11⅜		Gen Ry Sig	2100	30	29⅜	29¾	30½
90	65¼	4*	Gen Refrac	4700	75½	73¾	73¾	75½
106⅛	58	5*	Gillette	500	12⅞	11⅝	11⅝	11⅜
38	15½		Gimbel Br	2500	79¼	76½	79	79¼
14	8¼		Glidden	300	10¾	10¾	10¾	11
47⅞	34½	2½	Globe Indem (Adolf)	2000	16¾	15⅝	16¼	16¼
58⅛	22½	4	Gold Dust	1900	8	7⅞	7⅞	8
96⅞	54⅞	5	Goodrich	5000	38¾	37¼	38¼	38½
15⅜	6		Goodyear	400	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼
13⅜	5⅜		Gould Cp A	300	59⅜	57¼	59⅜	59¼
10¾	5½		Graham-P	100	7	7	7	7
58⅞	18	3	Graham-P ctf	100	6	6	6	6½
52	30	1	Granby	200	6½	6¼	6½	
20⅝	10		Grand Silver	300	23⅜	23½	23½	23⅝
44	34¾	3	Grand Union	100	38	38	38	39
43	29	1	Grand Un pf	1200	15	14⅞	15	15⅛
121	42		Grant (WT)	200	42	42	42	
120	110⅜	7	Grt No Ore	300	31	31	31	31½
28	12¼		Grt W Sug pf	200	19¾	19½	19½	20
46½	28¼		Grisbey Gru	10	116	116	116	116
			Gulf Mobile	10600	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
				300	30½	30⅛	30⅛	31

—H—

38	26	1½	Hack Wt	10	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
23¼	12⅝		Hahn Dept St	600	16	15¾	16	16
31¾	21	2	Hall Print	100	21	21	21	
72¼	50	2	Harbison	100	50½	50½	50½	51
20	8¼	1.20	Hartman B	600	9	8¾	9	8⅝

Continued on Page 41

1930 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Aug. 8
17¾	5⅝		Hayes Body	300	6¾	6⅝	6¾	7
109	70	.5	Hershey Ch	400	93	92	92	93
41¼	26¼	2½*	Holland F	200	32½	32⅛	32⅛	32
80	72	6*	Homestake	200	32½	32⅛	32⅛	
29	9⅞	1.20	Houdaille B	100	77	77	77	
116⅞	52¼	10a	Houston Oil	700	11	10¾	10¾	11
54½	49	4	Household P pf	300	75½	71½	74⅜	75⅝
41⅞	25⅛	4§	Howe Sound	100	63⅞	63¾	63¾	
53⅜	41	3½	Hud Man	200	29¾	29¼	29¾	29
62⅞	25⅜	5	Hudson Motor	200	45¼	44½	44½	45½
26⅝	13	2§	Hupp Motors	1200	31⅝	31¼	31½	31⅜
				1000	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13

—I—

136¾	113¼	7	Ill Central	3300	114⅛	114	114⅛	114¼
32	19⅜	2	Ind Oil & G	1500	20⅞	20½	20⅞	20⅝
17	4½		Indian Mot	200	5	5	5	5¼
28⅜	8¾	

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Drought Adds Elements of Uncertainty to Business Conditions

The quiet tenor of midsummer business was disrupted late this week by news of what is considered the greatest crop damage of the last 30 years. Reports of drought brought new elements of uncertainty into the commercial situation.

Speculative activity switched from the security to the commodity markets, unsettling stock prices and sending corn and wheat soaring until forecasts of relief in the dry areas brought about a sharp reaction.

Just what the effect of the drought will be is not yet clear. Some observers predict reduced purchasing power in agricultural sections, while others point out that if crops are smaller they will be worth more money and that a rise in crop prices may offset the cut in the size of the harvest. Touching any such deductions European crop conditions must, of course, be weighed.

Other changes in business conditions in the United States are small, and add practically nothing in the way of clarification.

Clearings Gain Over Last Week

Steel output is slightly lower. The automotive industry is operating again after a general shutdown, which spells improvement in employment conditions.

Bank clearings this week showed a decline of 23.2 per cent compared with the corresponding period last year. As compared with last week, however, a gain of 8.4 per cent is shown.

Commerce Department reports show that business volume in the week ended Aug. 2, measured by bank debits outside New York City, declined from the previous week and was, of course, lower than in the like week last year.

Figures on carloadings for the latest reported week declined from those of the preceding week and were smaller than a year ago.

Seasonal factors have accentuated the dullness of British business, according to reports to the United States Department of Commerce. Continued declines in commodity prices and a scarcity of trade has shaken confidence to some extent, though expectations of an upturn in the fall are not lacking.

Italian business continues exceedingly quiet. Conditions are reported as favorably influenced by public-works construction programs, financed or subsidized by the Government. These activities are providing employment, keeping money in circulation and increasing the capital equipment of the country, but are maintained at heavy cost to taxpayers.

Leading Stock Markets

The outlook in India is considered more encouraging. Commodity markets are steadier there, though trade still is slow.

The New York stock market was swept by a wave of selling late this week. After two or three days of small-scale liquidation in quiet sessions the market was unsettled by the news from agricultural areas and by the passing of the Warner Bros. Pictures common dividend, and gave way under selling pressure the heaviest since June 16. Sales in Friday's market were double those of the previous day.

At London the week closed with an encouraging tone. Motor shares were in demand and, as a result of the report of Columbia Graphophone, talking machine issues rallied sharply.

Trading has been dull on the Paris Bourse. There was an improved tone at Friday's opening, but the session soon became quiet and some selling appeared toward the close.

Activity on the Berlin Boerse likewise has been restricted. Late dealings this week resulted in a general improvement in prices, however. Due to a thin market, there were considerable advances on small buying of stocks that had been under pressure.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Alleghany 5s '44	99⅛	99⅛
Alleghany 5s '49	99¼	99¼
Am Beet Sugar 6s '35	65½	65½
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	106¾	106¾
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	98	98
Am Met 5½s	96½	96½
Am Smelting 5s '47	102⅛	102⅛
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104	104
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	163	162
Am T & T 6s	106½	106½
Am T & T sf 5s '60	106¼	106¼
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	101½	101⅜
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	97	96¾
Armour & Co 4½s '39	92⅜	92⅜
Armour & Co 5½s '43	82¼	82
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	96¼	96¼
Atl & Danv 1st 4s '48	60¼	60¼
Atl & Yadkin 4s '49	57¾	57¾
B&O 1st 4s '48	95¾	95¾
B&O 4½s '33	100⅞	100¾
B&O rfg 5s '95	104¼	104¼
B&O 4½s cv	100½	100¼
B&O rfg 6s '95	109¾	109¾
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	91½	91½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	106	106
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	104½	104½
B&M '55s	99⅞	99¾
Boston & Me 5s '67	100	100
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	103⅝	103⅝
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	102	102
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	98½	98⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	98	98
Can Nat Ry Oct 5s	104	104
Can North 4½s	100⅞	100⅞
Can North deb 6½s '46	117	117
Can Nat 5s July	103⅞	103⅞
Can Pacific deb 4s	89⅞	89⅞
Can Pacific 4½s '46	100	100
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	104½	104⅛
Can Pacific 5s '54	103½	103¼
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100	100
Chi Ga West 4s '59	72½	72
Chi Ind & L gen 5s '66	103	102⅞
Chi Lake S & E 4½s	100½	100½
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	51⅛	51⅛
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	85	84⅝
Chi & Nw cv 4¾s '87	99½	99½
Chile Copper 5s '47	96¾	96⅜
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68	91⅞	91⅞
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	89⅝	89⅝
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 May	102½	102½
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	99½	99½
Con Gas 5½s '45	106¾	106¾
Crown Zul 6s	97¾	97½
Cuba Cane Sug Prod	17¼	17¼
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	94¾	94⅜
Den & R G Wn rfg 5s '78	91⅞	91⅞
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	94	94
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	101⅞	101⅞
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	53	53
Erie 5s '67	92½	92
Erie gen lien	82¼	82¼
Erie & Jersey 1st 6s '55	113⅛	113⅛
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103¼	103⅛
Gen Theater 6s	94½	94½
Goodyear 5s '57	93⅛	93⅛
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	81¼	81¼
Humble Oil 5s '37	102	102
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102⅜	102⅜
Ill Bell Tel rfrg 5s '56	105½	105½
Ill Cen 4s '53	91⅜	91⅜
Ind Limestone 6s '46	76	76
Inland Steel 4½s '78	95⅜	95¼
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	67	67
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	66½	66½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	50½	50
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	88½	88½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	101	100⅞
Int Paper 6s '55	87¼	87¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	91	91
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	110	110
Int Tel & Tel 5s	97¾	97¾
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	105⅝	105⅝
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	78½	78½
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	102	102
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	106	106
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	101¾	101½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	103½	103½
L'Autaro 6s '54	82¾	82¾
Met Edison 4½s	100½	100½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	101½	101½
Min St P & SSM 4s '38	88¼	88¼
Min St L & SSM 5s gtd	94⅞	94½
Mo Pac 5s F '77	101	101
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	103⅝	103⅝
Mo Pac 5½s '49	108	107½
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	96	96
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	103⅝	103⅝
Montana Power 5s A '62	103½	103½
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	84	84
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	99	99
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	108½	108½
NY Chi & St L 5½s '74	107⅜	107¼
N YTrap ock 6s '46	100¼	100
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	102⅞	102⅞
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103½	103½
Nor Am Ed 5s C	99⅝	99⅝
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	105⅝	105⅝
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	94	94
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	113⅛	113⅛
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	113	113
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	108¼	108¼
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	61	61
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	93¼	93¼
Pac Gas & Elec 5s' 42	102⅜	103
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	100	99½
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	60	57⅝
Penn R 4½s D	97⅞	97⅞
Penn RR 4¾s '63	101½	101½
Penn R con 4½s '60	101⅝	101⅝
Penn R 5s '64	105	105
Penn R gold 6½s '36	109½	109½
Peoria Pekin Ry 5½s '74	103	103
Philips Pet 5¼s '39	96	95⅞
Phil Co 5s '67	101¼	101
Phil & Read C & I 6s 49	97	97
Port Elec Pw 6s 47	98⅞	98⅞
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	93½	93½
Pub Svc E & G 4½s '67	101⅛	101⅛
Pub Svc B&G 1970	100¾	100¾
Read rfg 4½s '97	101½	101½
Read Gen RR NJ col 4s '51	93⅜	93⅜
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	96⅛	96⅛
Rep I & S rfg 5½s '53	104	104
Richfield Oil 6s	88¾	88½
St L & S F 4s A '50	91½	91¼
St L & S F 4½s '78	93	92¾
St L & S F 5s B '50	103¼	103¼
St L S W con 4s '32	99½	99½
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	45	45
Seabd A L con 6s '45	52	51½
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	43⅞	43¾
Shell Union 5s '47	98	97¾
Shubert Theater 6s '42	50	50
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	88	88
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	103½	103½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	104½	104⅜
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102⅛	102⅛
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	101⅛	101⅛
Smith A O 6½s '33	103	103
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	95½	94¾
So Pac 4½s '69 ww	100	99½
So Pac Oregon A 4½s '77	100	99¾
So Ry gen 4s '56	90½	90
So Ry gen 6½s '56	123½	123½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104¼	104¼
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	99½	99¼
Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42	34	34
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	106¼	106¼
Tex Corp 5s '44	104½	104
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	102⅝	102¼
Third Ave adj 5s '60	28	27¾
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 ww	109½	109½
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	103	103
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	97	97
Union Pacific 4½s '67	100½	100½
U S Rubber 5s '47	82	82
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	101	101
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	90	90
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	83½	83½
Va Ry 5s '62	107¼	107¼
Wabash 4½s '78	93¼	93¼
Wabash 1st 5s '39	103¾	103¾
Wabash 5s B '76	101⅛	101⅛
Warner Bros 6s	89½	89
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	106⅛	106⅛
West Shore 4s 2361	92¼	92¼
Western Maryland 4s '52	85¾	85¾
Western Un 5s 1960	104⅝	104⅝
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	102½	102½
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	104	104
White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw	59	58
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	101	101½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	99¾	99½

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Aug 9	Last Aug 8
1st 4¼s '47	102.6	102.6	102.6	102.6	102.6
3½s '47	101.1	101.1	101.0	101.0	100.30
4th 4¼s '38	103.2	103.2	103.0	103.0	103.0
4th 4¼s rg	102.29	102.29	102.29	102.29	102.29
US 4¼s '52	112.27	112.27	112.27	112.27	112.31

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102.8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Adriatic El 7s '52			98½	98½
Akershus 5s '63			94¼	94
Antioquia 7s D '45			77¾	77¾
Argentine Gov 5s '45			95	95
Argentine Gov 6s June '59			98¾	98¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59			99	99
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61			99⅛	99⅛
Argentine Gov 6s May '61			99	99
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A			99¾	99¾
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B mtr			99	99
Australia 4½s '57			79¼	78½
Australia 5s '55			88¼	87
Australia 5s '57			87½	87
Austria (Gov) 7s '43			104⅝	104⅝
Austria Hydro 6½s rcl			87½	87½
Bavaria (Sisla) 6½s '45			95⅜	95¼
Belgium (King) 6s '55			104⅛	103⅞
Belgium (King) 6½s '49			110	109⅜
Belgium (King) 7s '55			114¾	114¾
Belgium (King) 7s '56			110	110
Berlin Elec 6½s '51			91½	91½
Berlin Elec 6½s '59			90⅝	90⅝
Bolivia 7s '69 ct			71½	71
Bolovia (Rep) 8s '47			88½	88
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34			106¼	106¼
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52			89	88
Brazil 6½s '26-'57			75½	75½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57			75	74½
Brazil (US) 8s '41			100¼	100¼
Breda 7s ww			77½	77½
Brisbane 5s '57			82¼	81⅞
Brisbane 5 s'58			81	81
Budapest (City) 6s '62			76¼	76¼
Buenos Aires 6s '61			84¼	84¼
Buenos Aires 6½s '55			99	99
Bulgaria 7½s '68			81	80½
Can (Dom) 4½s '36			101½	101½
Can (Dom) 5s '31			100⅞	100⅞
Chile (Bank) 6s '61			8¼	88⅜
Chile (Rep)6s '60			91	90¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept			91¼	91¼
Chile (Rep) 7s '42			102	102
Chin (Gv) Hu-K Ry 5s '51			22	22
Chilean Loan 7s			95	94½
Copn'n (City) 5s '52			999⅛	99½
Cuba (Rep) '45s			93½	93½
Czech (Rep) 8s '51			110¾	110¾
Danish Mun 8s A '46			109	108½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62			93½	93½
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32			100¾	100¾
Dominic (Rep) sf 5½s '42			97	97
Dutch E I 6s '47			102¼	102⅛
Dutch E I sf 6s '62			102¾	102¾
Finnish A 6½s '54			98½	98½
Finnish B 6½s '54			98½	98½
Framerican Dev 7½s '42			108¼	108¼
French (Rep) 7s '49			119¾	119¾
French (Rep) 7½s '41			124¾	124¾
Gelsenkirchen 6s			95¾	95¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38			90¼	90¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60			83⅜	83½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60			83½	83½
Germ G E 6s '48			96¼	96¼
Greek 6s '68			85½	85½
Hungary Mun 7½s '45			93⅞	93⅞
Ilseder Steel 6s '48 ct			87¼	87¼
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37			95	95
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47			96	94½
Italian Pub Util 7s '52			95½	95½
Italy (King) 7s '51			99	98¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50			94⅜	94⅜
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44			100½	100½
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31			97½	97½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54			105¼	105
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s			92½	92¼
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57			85⅞	85⅛
Karstadt 6s '43			74¾	74¾
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww			97	97
Lombard El 7s '52 ww			95	95
Lombard El 7s '52 xw			95⅛	95⅛
Milan (City) 6½s '52			90¾	90⅜
Montevid (City) 6s '59			91	91
New So Wales 5s '57			84½	84
New So Wales 5s '58			84¼	84
Norway Bank 5s '67			100	..
Norway (King) 5s '63			100	99⅞
Norway (King) 6s '43			104⅜	104½
Norway (King) 6s '44			104¼	104¼
Norway (King) 6s '52			103	103
Nuremberg 6s '52			88¼	88¼
Oriental Dev 5½s '58			90¾	90½
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53			97⅜	97⅜
Oslo (City) 6s '55			103¼	102¾
Oslo G&E 5s '63			95¼	95⅛
Panama (Rep) 5s '63			94	94
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58			104	104
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58			106	106
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68			103¼	103¼
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47			76	76
Peru 6s '60			71½	71½
Peru 6s '61			72	71¼
Poland 6s '40			76	76
Poland 7s '47			84⅛	84⅛
Prague (City) 7½s '52			104¾	104¾
Queensland (State) 7s '41			104¼	104¼
Rumania 6s			104	104
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war			96⅛	96⅛
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53			68⅞	68⅞
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46			96⅛	96⅛
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68			65	65
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46			94½	94½
Ruhr 6s			81	81
Rome (City) 6½s '52			91⅜	91
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64			104¾	104¾
Royal Dutch 4s ww			90⅞	90⅝
Sao Paulo (City) 6½s '57			69⅞	69⅞
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68			67⅝	67⅝
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62			86	86
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62			97	96¾
Siemens 6½s ct '51			100½	100
Siemens 7s '35			101½	101½
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58			72½	72
Soissons (City) 6s '36			106½	106⅜
Swiss Confed 8s '40			107⅜	107⅜
Styria (Prov) 7s '46			91¾	91¾
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '32			99⅞	99⅞
Tokyo (City) 5s '52			91⅜	91¼
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53			89⅝	89⅝
Trondhiem 5½s '57			97⅞	97⅞
Tyrol 7s '52			93	93
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45			100¾	100¾
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37			105¾	105¾
U S S Copenhag 6s '37			100¼	100¼
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51			89¼	88½
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60			96¼	96¼
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46			107	107
Vienna 6s '52			86½	86¼
Venetian Mtg Bk 7s '52			96¾	96½
Warsaw 7s '58			74½	74
Yokohama (City) 6s '61			99	97

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	3%	2%
Commercial paper	3¼@4	3
Customers' loans	5	5
Collateral loans	5	5
Time Loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	2¼@2¾	2¼@2¾
Four to six months	2¾@3¼	2¾@3¼

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	34¾c	34½c
Bar silver in London	16d	15 1/2d
Bar gold in London	84s 11⅞d	84s 11⅞d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$60,000,000	$932,000,000
Year ago today	92,000,000	1,456,000,000
Balances	26,000,000	142,000,000
Year ago today	37,000,000	159,000,000
Exchgs. for week	394,000,000	5,682,000,000
Bals. for week	179,000,000	911,000,000
F. R. bank credit	24,131,462	134,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	2	@1⅞
60 days	2	@1⅞
90 days	2	@1⅞
4 months	2⅛	@2
5 months	2⅜	@2¼
6 months	2⅜	@2¼

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	3½%	Bombay	5%
Chicago	3½	Calcutta	5
Boston	3	Budapest	5½
Cleveland	4½	Copenhagen	4½
Dallas	4	Lisbon	7½
New York	2½	London	3
Philadelphia	3½	Paris	2½
Kansas City	4	Helsingfors	6½
Minneapolis	4	Riga	7
Richmond	3½	Prague	5
St. Louis	3½	Rome	5½
San Francisco	3½	Sofia	6
Athens	8	Stockholm	3½
Amsterdam	3	Tokyo	5.48
Berlin	4	Madrid	6
Berne	4	Vienna	5½
Brussels	2½	Oslo	4½
Bucharest	9	Warsaw	6½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.86⅛	$4.86⅞	$4.8665
Cables	4.87⅛	4.87⅛	4.8665
France—franc	.0393½	.0393½	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1399¾	.1399¼	.139
Italy—lira	.0524	.0523⅞	.0526
Germany—mark	.2389½	.2388½	.2381
Austria—schilling	.1414¾	.1414¾	.1407
Czecho'vakia—crown	.0296	.0296	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2682	.2681½	.268
Finland—finmark	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—drachma	.0129¾	.0129¾	.193
Holland—florin	.4030½	.4029½	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1755¼	.1755¼	.1749
Norway—krone	.2681½	.2681	.268
Poland—zloty	.1124	.1124	.1122
Portugal—escudo	.0460	.0460	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.00593¼	.00593¼	.193
Spain—peseta	.1110	.1115	.193
Sweden—krona	.2690½	.2690½	.268
Switzerland—franc	.1945½	.1944½	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.01773¼	.01773¼	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.3200	.3187½	
Shanghai—tael	.3800	.3787½	
India—rupee	.3614	.3614	.3650
Japan—yen	.4941	.4944	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4962½	.4962½	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5637½	.5637½	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3670	.3666	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1025	.1030	.1196
Chile—peso	.1208	.1208	.1212
Colombia—peso	.9675	.9675	.9737
Peru—pound	.3700	.3700	.40
Uruguay—peso	.8310	.8325	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	1.00⅛	1.00⅛	1.00

*Par unsettled.

CENTURY RIBBON MILLS

Century Ribbon Mills, Inc., reports for the six months ended June 30 profit of $76,713 after depreciation, but before federal taxes. In the first half of 1929 net was $73,719 after federal taxes, equal after dividend requirements on the 7 per cent preferred to 24 cents a share on 100,000 shares of no-par common. For the quarter ended June 30 profit before federal taxes was $45,560, compared with $31,153 in the preceding quarter. In the June quarter of 1929 net was $20,142 after federal taxes, equal to $1.45 a share on 13,875 shares of 7 per cent preferred.

AMERICAN GLUE CO.

Stockholders of American Glue Co. at a special meeting approved the offer of Carborundum Co. to purchase the sandpaper and abrasive business of the company for $2,139,920 cash and also to purchase for $300,000 cash all stock of its subsidiary, Abrasives, Ltd., after latter shall have divested itself of all of its assets which do not directly relate to its abrasives business.

CLEVELAND EMPLOYMENT

CLEVELAND—Employment in Cleveland in July declined 4.3 per cent, bringing the index to 99.4, compared with 103.9 in June and 124.2 in July, 1929. This is the lowest since December, 1927, at 99.3. One hundred representative firms reported 68,455 workers, compared with 71,575 in June and 85,588 in July, 1929, the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce says.

California Packing's Earning Power Now on Higher Level

Big Distributor of Canned Fruits and Foods Shows Results of Expansion and Diversification—Excellent Dividend Record

By G. R. ERICSON

Article 76

Food companies, while not immune to trade depressions, are notably more resistant to the influences which cause people or organizations to restrict or hold back purchases. Packaged food has been growing in popularity in the United States due to convenience of handling, uniform quality and prices closely approximating those of the same products in bulk. In this field California Packing Corporation has long been rated as a leader.

Most of the company's operations are carried on in California, with about three-fourths of its 85 plants located in that State. It is the largest packer and distributor of California dried fruits and canned goods and is heavily interested in the fish-packing industry, controlling one of the leading salmon trade factors, Alaska Packers Association. Several years ago the packing of sardines and tuna was added to its lines through acquisition of the Pacific Fish Company.

California has been broadening its field in the matter of products and geographically. In 1927 it obtained control of the Virden Packing Company; in 1928 the Seacoast Canning Company of San Pedro, Calif.; H. G. Prince & Co., and Oakland & Co., both of Oakland, Calif.; Morgan Canning Company, operating one large and two small vegetable packing plants in Utah, and last year the Cambria Canning Company, and Arlington Canning Company, both operating pea and corn packing plants in Wisconsin.

Expanding Field of Operations

Some of the company's principal canned lines are peaches, pineapples, pears, grapefruit, plums, and fruits for salad, jams, various vegetables, apricots, raisins and other dried fruit and nuts. Its well-known trademarks include "Del Monte," "Sun-Kist," "Gold-Bar" and "Glass Jar." Recently it entered the grocery field to distribute on a national scale goods which can readily be packed in tin containers, chief of which to date is "Del Monte" coffee.

The last annual report showed that California Packing was entering the Philippines on a more substantial scale than heretofore, having formed the Philippine Packing Company which owns pineapple land in the islands, leases some, and has arranged to take care of the pack of neighboring pineapple growers. A sugar refinery to meet the company's sugar needs there is contemplated. The company has a plant in Haiti, though, of course its chief pineapple production is in Hawaii, where its two plants, now working on a night and day basis, will probably put out 2,500,000 cases in 1930. The Philippine output is estimated at 150,000 cases and that of Haiti at 50,000.

The record of the company may be considered a favorable one, though the variableness of crops together with changing business conditions has caused fluctuations in its earning power. Net earnings available for dividends in the last 10 years have averaged $5,090,108 annually or $5.21 a share on the present number of shares. Income may probably be considered on a permanently higher level than the average for the 10 years, as net in the last two years has been substantially higher than $6 a share.

Earnings on Higher Level

Net profit in the fiscal year ended Feb. 28, 1930, was $6,024,349 or $6.16 a share on 977,416 shares of no par common stock, which compares with $6,233,022 or $6.38 a share in the 1929 fiscal year. Thus the company in the current fiscal year earned within $200,000 of its record net, a good showing considering the depreciation in commodity values and the decline in domestic and export business.

The chances for profits holding close to the levels of the last two years is thought excellent. The company will probably sell 600,000 more cases of pineapple than in the last year and it expects to handle a much larger peach pack, the increase in volume counteracting in measure the lower prices. If the demand for pineapple continues to increase as expected, the company is likely to step up its production to 3,000,000 cases in the next few years, and in the Philippines and Haiti proportionately.

The company's financial position is sound, as shown by the last balance sheet. An issue last month of $15,000,000 of 5 per cent convertible debentures due in 1940 enabled the management to pay off $8,750,000 of notes payable and to increase working capital which stood at $29,493,466 as of July 1 last. This compares with $14,943,466 at the end of the last fiscal year and with $15,858,968 the year before.

Good Dividend Record

Inventories were about $1,400,000 larger than the year previous, but were well scattered and not burdensome. Cash alone of $8,200,000 exceeds all current liabilities by some $2,000,000.

A conservative depreciation policy is followed, $1,864,171 being taken out of earnings for that purpose last year and $3,114,393 the year before, when different bookkeeping methods were in force. Land and building assets increased during the year $546,236, machinery and equipment $1,249,679 and ranches $263,201. Investments in other companies, principally subsidiaries, increased $2,309,994 to $15,155,509. Surplus totals $22,451,055, despite a reduction in this item of about $8,000,000 due to the 100 per cent stock dividend.

California Packing has paid dividends uninterruptedly on the common since the initial payment of 50 cents a share in June, 1917. Dividends were increased to $4 annually in June, 1918, and to $6 annually in March, 1925. A 100 per cent stock dividend was paid in August, 1926, after which $4 a year was paid on the split stock or the equivalent of $8 annually on the old stock. Yield at current prices of around 63 is 6.35 per cent. The price range of the stock this year has been between 77½ and 60¼.

[The next article in this series by Mr. Ericson will be published Saturday, Sept. 6.]

A Window in Wall Street

THE BIG BUSINESS OF GOLF

Regardless of business, the American public must play. Accordingly the sporting goods industry has become a stable one. The business of A. G. Spalding & Bros., established 50 years ago, and with its goods handled by nearly 20,000 dealers, has been running about 5 per cent ahead of 1929. The Tom Thumb or miniature golf courses are being installed all over the country, while driving ranges are also springing up everywhere. The growth of golf overshadows every other sport for the moment. It is estimated that about 2,000,000 dozen golf balls are made and used each year, with the annual output of clubs placed at 2,000,000.

THAT "SATURATION POINT"

Though cognizant of the false alarms of other years about the "saturation point" in automobile production, the Alexander Hamilton Institute ventures to announce the saturation point now close at hand. Barring radical changes in economic and social conditions, this factor makes production forecasts a matter of simple computation. A glance at the declining ratio of persons per car shows that the rate of decline is coming to a standstill. In 1919 there were 13.88 persons per car registered; in 1930 there are 4.53 persons per car. The trend indicates 4.48 persons per car registered in 1931 and 4.43 in 1932. On this basis the normal expectation for production in 1930 is 4,190,000 cars; for 1931, 4,548,000 cars. This compares with the record of 5,758,000 cars in 1929.

OUTLOOK FOR CANNING

While the drought may cause the production of canned fruits and vegetables to fall short of early estimates, reports indicate that the pack is not likely to be much below the five-year average. With consumption of can peas, tomatoes and corn exceeding 51,000,000 cases in 1929, and production less than this amount in

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

GIANTS TWICE DOWN PIRATES

Move Near to Cubs and Robins in National League Race

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	66	41	.616
Chicago	62	44	.585
New York	60	46	.566
St. Louis	53	52	.505
Pittsburgh	50	54	.481
Boston	50	57	.467
Cincinnati	44	57	.436
Philadelphia	35	69	.337

RESULTS AUG. 8

Chicago 6, Boston 1.
New York 9, Pittsburgh 1.
New York 7, Pittsburgh 2.
Philadelphia 8, Cincinnati 5.
Brooklyn 11, St. Louis 5.

New York moved one step nearer the two leaders in the National League on Aug. 8 by winning both ends of a double-header from the Pittsburgh Pirates, 9 to 1 and 7 to 2. Brooklyn and Chicago stayed the same distance apart in first and second places, respectively, the Robins defeating the St. Louis Cardinals by 11 to 5, and the Cubs checking the Boston Braves, 6 to 1. In the remaining contest, Philadelphia won from Cincinnati, 8 to 5.

Babe Herman was the star in Brooklyn's victory over the Cardinals. The right fielder made four hits in as many times at bat, driving in four runs and scoring four himself. His hits included two home runs, a double and single. Phelps pitched the entire game for the Robins, keeping the 10 St. Louis hits fairly well scattered. Jess Haines started for the losers, only to be driven out of the box in the sixth. Lindsey finished the game. Other home run hitters were Wright and Flowers for Brooklyn and Hafey for the Cardinals.

Guy Bush pitched a steady brand of ball and enabled the Cubs to defeat the Braves. He was touched for eight hits by the Boston club, but would not allow a run to score until the ninth. At that time Wally Berger saved the Braves from a shutout by hitting his twenty-eighth home run of the season. Charlie Grimm aided Bush by hitting a long homer in the seventh inning with two men on base. Cuyler hit well also, getting three out of four for the day. Berger's three hits were the best among the Braves.

New York was given good pitching in both contests against the Pirates. Bill Walker worked in the first game and allowed only one run to score on 11 safe hits. Hogan gave Walker the best support at the plate with four hits in five times up. Ott and Walker each made three hits. Lloyd Waner was Pittsburgh's most consistent batter, getting four out of five. In the second game Carl Hubbell went the distance and held his opponents to five hits, one of them a homer by Comorosky. After the second inning the Giant veteran allowed only one hit. In this contest Bill Terry connected with four hits in five trips to the plate, with Hogan and Roettger contributing homers. Brame started and finished in the box for the Pirates.

The Phillies hit hard at the offerings of Larry Benton to drive him out of the box in the fifth inning. They scored four runs at that time to take a comfortable lead. Collard worked eight innings for the winners and started the ninth, only to be replaced by Benge. Fred Brickell, center fielder of the Phillies recently secured from the Pirates, was the star of the day with a single and triple at bat, together with a long, running catch in the field. Hurst had a perfect day with two hits. The scores:

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	2	1	1	0	0	4	0	0	3	—11	13	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	—5	10	3

Batteries—Phelps and Lopez; Haines, Lindsey and Mancuso. Losing pitcher—Haines. Umpires—Rigler, Pfirman and Clarke. Time—2h. 5m.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	1	0	0	1	0	4	0	x	—6	10	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1	8	1

Batteries—Bush and Hartnett; Seibold, Cunningham and Cronin. Losing pitcher—Seibold. Umpires—Reardon, Moran and McGrew. Time—1h. 34m.

AT PITTSBURGH

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	4	0	2	1	1	1	—9	15	1
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1	11	3

Batteries—Walker and Hogan; Meine, Chagnon and Bool. Losing pitcher—Meine. Umpires—Quigley, Jorda and Scott. Time—1h. 52m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	—7	13	2
Pittsburgh	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2	5	1

Batteries—Hubbell and Hogan; Brame and Bool. Umpires—Jorda, Scott and Quigley. Time—1h. 52m.

AT CINCINNATI

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	—8	12	1
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	—5	8	3

Batteries—Collard, Benge and Rensa; Benton, May, Johnson and Sukeforth. Winning pitcher—Collard. Losing pitcher—Benton. Umpires—Donohue, Stark and Klem. Time—2h. 12m.

MILLER TO SCULL IN CANADIAN WATERS

HAMILTON, Ont. (AP)—The Bachelor's Barge Club and the University Barge Club, both of Philadelphia, will be strongly represented in the international rowing events to be held in connection with the British Empire Games beginning Aug. 16, it has been announced.

Heading the Bachelor Club entries are William G. Miller, recent winner of the United States single sculls championship, W. Z. Garrett-Gilmore and Kenneth B. Myers, all three of whom will compete in the single sculls event. E. J. McGheal and Gilmore are entered in the quarter-mile dash event, while Myers, along with J. V. Schmidt, Charlie Karle and Arthur S. Devine will make up a four-oared crew.

Newbold and Rutherford of the University club, have been entered in the senior doubles race.

TEXAS LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Waco	27	19	.587
Fort Worth	26	19	.578
Wichita Falls	26	19	.578
Houston	25	20	.556
Shreveport	23	22	.511
Dallas	19	27	.413
Beaumont	18	26	.409
San Antonio	16	28	.364

RESULTS AUG. 8

Houston 2, Dallas 1.
Beaumont 9, Wichita Falls 0.

British Poloists Leave for America

LONDON (AP)—Six men who hope to bring back to England from the United States the Westchester polo cup after the international matches in September left here, Aug. 9. They were to sail from Southampton later aboard the Aquitania.

The six men are Captain Tremayne, Lewis F. Lacey, Pat Roark, Aidan Roark, George and Guinness. Captain Tremayne told the Associated Press that British chances for recovering the cup "are very good. Indeed, our team is the best available and will be well mounted."

Gerald Balding, seventh member of the British team, preceded the remainder of his countrymen to America, having sailed on the Mauretania Aug. 2.

Captain Tremayne said that Great Britain's first practice match would be played Aug. 17 with George at No. 1, Balding at No. 2, Pat Roark at No. 3, and Lacey, the Argentine star, at back.

SIDNEY WOOD IN THE FINAL ROUND

To Face Wilmer Allison at Southampton—Miss Greef in Title Round

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y.—Sidney B. Wood Jr., heir appparent to the international honors of his uncle, Watson M. Washburn, took a long step nearer his goal Aug. 8, when he reached the final round of the Meadow Club Bowl singles here, by defeating Frank X. Shields, winner over Tilden on the day before, after a five-set match, in which Shields won the first two sets with ease, and led at 5—3 in both of the third and fourth sets, only to lose the match at 1—6, 1—6, 10—8, 7—5, 6—4. The craft of the younger player, who has had considerable international play, proved greater than the power of the New York youth, who is playing the best game of his career this season.

Wilmer L. Allison Jr., displaying the vigorous volley play which has been his greatest asset all through his tennis career, accomplished another step toward the top ranks of singles play by defeating Francis T. Hunter in another hard-fought struggle that went to five sets, and was scored at 6—4, 9—11, 4—6, 7—5, 6—2.

In the ladies' singles at the Maidstone Club at East Hampton, Miss Marjorie A. Morrill accomplished a task which has baffled her for many encounters, when she defeated her neighbor, Miss Sarah H. Palfrey, of the suburbs of Boston, after another hectic battle, to enter the final round, by a score of 6—4, 9—7. She will encounter Miss Mary Greef of Kansas City in the finals, as the latter followed up her victory over Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, the present star of the California team, since Mrs. Moody and Miss Jacobs went home, with an easy win over Miss Dorothy Weisel, 6—0, 6—2.

The final round in both the men's and ladies' doubles were also reached, with Tilden and Hunter eliminated in the quarterfinals at the hands of Shields and Wood, 6—4, 6—3. The summary:

MEADOW CLUB INVITATION TENNIS TOURNAMENT

MEN'S SINGLES—Semifinal Round

Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York, defeated Francis X. Shields, New York, 1—6, 1—6, 10—8, 7—5, 6—4.

Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Dallas, defeated Francis T. Hunter, New Rochelle, 6—4, 9—11, 4—6, 7—5, 6—2.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Third Round

R. N. Williams 2d and J. Gilbert Hall defeated Wilbur F. Coen Jr. and Harris M. Coggeshall, 6—2, 7—5.

Philip F. Neer and E. W. Feibleman defeated Jack Tidball and Gerald Bartosh, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4.

F. X. Shields and Sidney B. Wood Jr. defeated W. T. Tilden 2d and F. T. Hunter, 6—4, 6—3.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

R. N. Williams 2d and J. G. Hall defeated Philip F. Neer and E. W. Feibleman, 9—7, 6—2, 6—3.

MAIDSTONE INVITATION TENNIS TOURNAMENT. AT EAST HAMPTON.

LADIES' SINGLES—Semifinal Round

Miss Mary Greef, Kansas City, defeated Miss Dorothy Weisel, Sacramento, 6—0, 6—2.

Miss Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, defeated Miss Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, 6—4, 9—7.

LADIES' DOUBLES—Third Round

Miss Morrill and Penelope W. Anderson, Richmond, Va., defeated Mrs. J. Dallas Corbiere, Southboro, Mass., and Anne Page, Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—1.

Semifinal Round

Marjorie K. Gladman and Josephine Cruikshank, Santa Ana, Calif., defeated Caroline Babcock, Los Angeles, and Dorothy Workman, San Mariana, Calif., 6—3, 7—5.

Miss Morrill and Miss Anderson defeated Edith Cross and Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, 6—3, 4—6, 12—10.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	75	44	.630
Baltimore	70	51	.579
Toronto	67	55	.549
Montreal	64	55	.538
Buffalo	55	62	.470
Newark	52	64	.448
Jersey City	49	69	.415
Reading	43	75	.364

RESULTS AUG. 8

Montreal 7, Baltimore 5.
Rochester 10, Reading 8 (12 innings).
Toronto 5, Newark 1 (Thursday night).
Buffalo 7, Jersey City 3 (Thursday night).

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C
Louisville	65	42	.607
St. Paul	62	46	.574
Toledo	61	47	.565
Minneapolis	55	52	.514
Kansas City	52	53	.495
Columbus	47	61	.435
Milwaukee	45	65	.409
Indianapolis	42	63	.400

RESULTS AUG. 8

St. Paul 4, Louisville 3.
Milwaukee 10, Toledo 8.
Kansas City 6, Columbus 3.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	76	37	.673
Birmingham	61	20	.461
New Orleans	62	50	.550
Atlanta	63	53	.543
Little Rock	57	59	.491
Chattanooga	52	64	.448
Nashville	52	64	.448
Mobile	32	83	.278

RESULTS AUG. 8

Memphis 11, New Orleans 3.
Nashville 8, Birmingham 1.
Atlanta 3, Chattanooga 2.

"AND HOW" REACHES BATON ROUGE

BATON ROUGE, La. (AP)—The "And How" speed boat was the first of the outboard racers to reach here Aug. 8 of the field of five which started from New Orleans in the morning in a race up the Mississippi River for St. Louis. The "And How" piloted by C. M. Mickler of New Orleans, docked at 2:15 p. m. to take on fuel, exactly 4h. 54m. after leaving the starting line.

LEADERS TAKE TWO VICTORIES

Go Farther Ahead in Race by Defeating White Sox Twice

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	75	37	.670
Washington	64	44	.592
New York	65	46	.586
Cleveland	57	53	.518
Detroit	54	57	.486
Chicago	44	65	.404
St. Louis	44	67	.396
Boston	38	72	.345

RESULTS AUG. 8

Boston 8, Detroit 6.
Philadelphia 5, Chicago 1.
Philadelphia 4, Chicago 1.
New York 5, St. Louis 3.
Cleveland 5, Washington 4.

Philadelphia gained on Washington again on Aug. 8 by winning two games from the lowly Chicago White Sox, 5 to 1 and 5 to 1. Washington kept as close to the A's as possible, however, by defeating Cleveland 5 to 4. New York stayed right with the leaders in the American League by taking St. Louis, 5 to 3. In the remaining contest, the Boston Red Sox won from Detroit, 8 to 6.

The champion A's were given fine pitching in both games against the White Sox. Bob Grove went the route in the opener, keeping eight Chicago hits well scattered. His teammates made only one more hit than did the losers, but produced them with men on base. Bing Miller hit safely three times in four trips to the plate, while Simmons and Dykes drove out home runs for the winners. Braxton pitched the entire game for the losers. In the second engagement, Bill Shores held the Sox to four hits, a double by Johnny Kerr being the longest. Ted Lyons worked for Chicago and kept the champions down to nine hits. Simmons made three hits for Philadelphia.

Washington gradually cut down Cleveland's lead and finally went ahead with one in the eighth. Fischer, a young pitcher recently secured from Newark of the International League, started for the Senators, but was taken out after six innings. Brown finished the game and was given credit for the victory. Joe Cronin was the most consistent batter of the day and with four hits in as many times up, one of them a double. Spencer hit a triple for the winners. Cleveland's best batter was Porter, with three out of four.

George Pipgras pitched his usual fine game, holding the Browns to five hits and three runs. Larry, Ruth and Rice each aided the veteran right-hander by making two hits, one of Rice's being a long home run. Walter Stewart started for St. Louis, only to be driven out of the box by a Yankee rally in the eighth. Kimsey relieved and finished the game. Goslin made the Browns' longest hit, a double.

Boston's victory over the Tigers was featured by the brilliant fielding of Bob Reeves, third baseman for the Red Sox. He made a fast diving catch of a hard line drive early in the game and later did the same thing to start a double play. Both plays were seemingly impossible. Jack Russell pitched several innings and part of the eighth for Boston, to be relieved by Durham and later Gaston. Hoyt began for the Tigers, but after a bad start in which he walked the first three men, he was taken out. Oliver and Sweeney made three hits for the winners, with Stone doing likewise for the losers. The scores:

AT PHILADELPHIA

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	x	—5	9	0
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	8	2

Batteries—Grove and Cochrane; Braxton and Berg. Umpires—Ormsby, Guthrie and Hildebrand. Time—1h. 25m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	x—4	9	0
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	4	0

Batteries—Shores and Cochrane; Lyons and Tate. Umpires—Guthrie, Hildebrand and Ormsby. Time—1h. 24m.

AT WASHINGTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	x	—5	14	2
Cleveland	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	—4	10	0

Batteries—Fischer, Brown and Spencer; Shoffner, Jablonowski and Sewell. Winning pitcher—Brown. Losing pitcher—Jablonowski. Umpires—Campbell, Dinneen and Nallin. Time—2h. 16m.

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	x	—5	8	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	—3	5	2

Batteries—Pipgras and Bengough; Stewart, Kimsey and Hungling. Losing pitcher—Stewart. Umpires—Van Grafian, McGowan and Connolly. Time—2h.

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	x	—8	8	2
Detroit	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	0	—6	13	2

Batteries—Russell, Durham, Gaston and Connolly, Berry; Hoyt, Hogsett, Sullivan, Cantrell, Wyatt and Hayworth. Winning pitcher—Hoyt. Umpires—Moriarty, Geisel and Owens. Time—2h. 12m.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON CONFIDENT OF WIN

LONDON (AP)—Sir Thomas Lipton recovered from his indisposition and more hopeful than ever of lifting the America's Cup, will sail early Aug. 10 for the United States aboard the Leviathan.

The veteran yachtsman, whose pride and hope, the Shamrock V, is now well on the way toward American shores in quest for that famous "mug" was in an excellent mood Aug. 9 as he made last preparations for his voyage.

"I'm bringing the cup back with me," he announced with a laugh that seemed to have more confidence than mere humor behind it.

U. S. MARKSMEN HAVE NEW RECORD SCORE

ANTWERP, Belgium (AP) — The United States shooting team, scoring 1910 points Aug. 8 in the prone position phase of the free rifle competition here, bettered the previous world's record score of 1906 made in Rheims, France, by another American team in 1924.

The individual scores made by the United States marksmen were: R. F. Seitzinger, Belleview, Pa., 385; Dr. Emmett Swanson, Minneapolis, 383; Harry N. Renshaw, Nogales, Ariz., 381; Gunnery Sergeant Morris Fisher, United States Marines, 381, and J. B. Sharp, 380.

Error by Race Committee May Give Cup to Enterprise

Protest of Captain Vanderbilt May Disqualify Other Three Boats—Weetamoe First But Dependent Upon Decision

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEWPORT, R. I.—Three different races are scheduled Aug. 9 for the wind-up of the New York Yacht Club cruise, one for cup defenders for the cup contributed by the citizens of Newport, a second for the King's Cup, and a third for such boats as were ineligible for the first two trophies, including the annual competition by 40-footers for the James J. Hayes Cup.

The starts on all the races were at Brenton's reef, as usual, with the America's Cup defenders and yachts in the King's Cup racing, running round a 30-mile triangular course and the smaller craft sailing round a 21-mile triangle.

It was announced that the fleet would disband at sunset colors Aug. 9, after a week of most enjoyable racing and cruising along the southern New England coast.

Race Committee Error

While the yachtsmen were waiting for the weather to clear, most of them came ashore to debate an interesting technical point which developed at the finish of the Aug. 8 race between the America's Cup defenders, when the race committee inadvertently stationed its boat, the power cruiser Colleen, on the wrong side of Brenton's Reef lightship.

The rules for the race stated that the lightship should be the finish mark of the race and should be left to starboard. The Colleen, however, was anchored on the other side of the lightship so that the yachts crossing the finish line were compelled to leave the lightship to port.

The Weetamoe, which had established a good lead at the end of a 15-mile beat to windward and coming in under ballooner with a six-minute lead over the Enterprise, crossed the finish line as established by the race committee. Captain Vanderbilt on the Enterprise, however, ignored the line and sailed his yacht close to the lightship, but leaving it to starboard as directed. He then jibed the Enterprise round and recrossed the line, and ranged alongside the committee boat flying a red protest flag. Later he filed a formal protest in writing.

May Disqualify Three

As the Whirlwind and Yankee, which were trailing the Enterprise by many minutes, followed the Weetamoe across the finish line, the upholding of the protest will mean the disqualification of all three boats and the awarding of the race and the Astor Cup for the defenders to the Enterprise. Such a result will mean a victory for the Enterprise in two races this season through errors either by another skipper or the race committee, the first occasion being in the first Eastern Yacht Club series late in June, when the Weetamoe was practically disqualified.

Outside of the unfortunate episode at the finish, the race Aug. 8 was a fairly conclusive indication that the Weetamoe and Enterprise are the light-weather boats of the four and that the Whirlwind and Yankee cannot be depended upon under moderate conditions.

The course was planned to be a 15-mile beat to the windward against a light southwest breeze and considerable sea, but just before the start the wind hauled into the northeast, so that the first 10 miles was a close fetch on the port tack.

The Yankee, with Secretary of the Navy, Charles Francis Adams, at the wheel, was the first to roll across the line, with the Weetamoe to leeward, but footing a trifle faster. The Whirlwind was three minutes astern, while the Enterprise had trouble in starting and followed more than five minutes after the Yankee.

Sharp Luffing Match

A sharp luffing match between Yankee and Weetamoe carried those two boats high above the course, and for some unknown reason the Whirlwind, three minutes astern, followed them. This let the Enterprise sail the true course and enabled her to make up much of the time lost at the start.

Halfway to the outer mark, the wind hauled back again and the last seven miles was a beat against a light air. Under such conditions the Weetamoe had no difficulty in drawing away from the Yankee, while the Whirlwind also passed the Boston boat, which seemed singularly sluggish.

The Weetamoe had a five-minute lead over the Enterprise at the buoy, 10 minutes over the Whirlwind, and 14 minutes over the Yankee. The run back to the finish under ballooners did not change the position of the yachts, although the Weetamoe gained slightly.

Following the race Aug. 9 all four yachts will go back to their yards for a thorough overhauling in preparation for the trial races 10 days hence. It is understood that in the first of these eliminations the America's Cup committee will match the two light weather and the two heavy weather yachts in three races, and send the winners into the finals, which means that the Weetamoe and Enterprise will meet in one division and the Whirlwind and Yankee in the other.

In the races for the smaller craft Aug. 8 for two other Astor cups the winners were Floyd L. Carlisle's sloop Avatar and Joseph V. Santry's schooner Pelione, the latter's victory being the second in succession in this event. The times for the cup defenders in the Aug. 9 race were, disregarding the protest, as follows:

ASTOR CUP FOR AMERICA'S CUP DEFENDERS—Course 30 Miles Windward and Leeward

Wind moderate, sea heavy

	H.	M.	S.
Weetamoe, George Nichols et al	3	22	44
Enterprise, W. W. Aldrich, et al	3	28	10
Whirlwind, L. K. Thorne et al	3	36	44
Yankee, J. S. Lawrence et al	3	37	38

TIMES ON LEGS—To Windward

	H.	M.	S.
Weetamoe	1	56	15
Enterprise	2	1	
Whirlwind	2	6	41
Yankee	2	10	30

To Leeward

	H.	M.	S.
Weetamoe	1	26	29
Enterprise	1	27	10
Whirlwind	1	29	53
Yankee	1	27	8

JUNIOR CHAMPION MAY ATTEND YALE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Four days of brilliant play earned the junior championship crown of the Western Golf Association for Charles K. Collins of St. Louis at the Flossmoor Country Club here. Lewis, who won the medal honors in the qualifying round, came out on top Aug. 8, by defeating William Chambers of Sunset Valley Country Club, 5 and 4, in the final match at 36 holes. The new champion is 19 years old and expects to enter Yale University this fall.

Collins kept steady down the fairway, while Chambers, though a very good player, wandered in the woods too often. The St. Louis boy was 2 up at the nine, 4 up in 18, and 4 up again in 27. Their morning cards were 73 Collins and 83 for Chambers.

Pennsylvania and Florida in Final

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. (AP)—Robert E. Wingate of Jacksonville and Joseph S. Greene of Philadelphia went into the finals of the United States Public Links Golf Championship here Aug. 8 by winning two matches each. One of them will be crowned municipal links champion, to succeed Carl F. Kauffman of Pittsburgh, who held the championship three years.

Wingate eliminated B. H. Burrows, Washington entry, and Larry O'Palka of Detroit, 5 and 4 each. O'Palka reached the semifinal in the morning by winning from Walter Barton of Akron, 6 and 5.

Greene entered the semifinals by eliminating Barney Lucas, Los Angeles, 4 and 3, in the morning match, and became the finalist with Wingate when he surprisingly upset Dominick Strafaci, Brooklyn sharpshooter, 2 and 1.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC LINKS GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

Third Round

Larry O'Palka, Detroit, defeated Walter Barton, Akron, 6 and 5.

R. E. Wingate, Jacksonville, Fla., defeated B. H. Burrow, Washington, 5 and 4.

J. S. Greene, Philadelphia, defeated Barney Lucas, Los Angeles, 4 and 3.

Dominick Strafaci, Brooklyn, defeated A. D. Fordham, St. Paul, 1 up (19 holes).

Semifinal Round

J. S. Greene, Philadelphia, defeated Dominick Strafaci, Brooklyn, 2 and 1.

R. E. Wingate, Jacksonville, Fla., defeated Larry O'Palka, Detroit, 5 and 4.

SOMERVILLE AND PLATT IN FINAL

Canadian to Battle United States Player in Dominion Golf

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON, Ont.—As result of his 10 and 9 victory over J. Raymond Ferguson of the Whitemarsh Valley Country Club of Chestnut Hill, Pa., in the semifinal round of the thirty-second annual Canadian amateur golf championship over his home course Aug. 8, C. Ross Somerville of the London Hunt Club will make his fifth appearance in seven years in the deciding match for the Canadian title in the 36-hole final Aug. 9, and his opponent will be J. Wood Platt, also entered from the Whitemarsh Valley Club, who reached the titular match by a 4-and-3 success at the expense of Carroll M. Stuart of the Islemere Club of Montreal. Somerville was runner-up in 1924, in 1925 and champion in 1926 and 1928.

Since his third-round game, in which he was forced to stage a brilliant rally after being 6 down with 12 to play, to eliminate Frank Connolly of Dearborn, Mich., Somerville was determined to leave nothing to chance and by winning the first three holes of the match he secured a flying start which, although it was reduced before the end of the first nine holes, was never wiped out. Nine holes of the morning round were halved and Somerville went to lunch with a three-hole advantage. In the afternoon he went right out and terminated the match on the ninth green. During the outward journey in the second round he won seven of the nine holes and halved the other two.

His victory gave Canada an even break in the two international matches of the semifinal round, as Platt carried the Stars and Stripes to victory in the other, which was a much closer encounter. Platt and Stuart staged a hard struggle in the morning; in fact, it was close until the thirteenth in the afternoon or the thirty-first of the match.

The thirteenth hole has proved a difficult one during the last couple of days. It was at this hole that Stuart was guilty of a breach of the rules and lost the hole, just at a time when the match was assuming a most interesting attitude. The thirteenth in the second round of the Platt-Stuart match practically decided the issue. Up until that time the pair had been staging a close battle with first one and then the other having the advantage. Both had enjoyed the lead during the morning round which finished with Platt having a one-hole advantage. Stuart squared this at the third in the afternoon, but was 2 down at the turn. He cut the deficit at the twelfth, but then came the thirteenth.

Platt was over the green in two and Stuart, who had won the twelfth with a birdie, had a great chance to further reduce the lead, but he was also over and much further away. He started to line up his shot and while walking toward the green picked up a couple of pieces of bark lying in the rough and Platt was awarded the hole.

The awarding of the hole to Platt left him 3 up with 5 to play. On the next hole he was over the green from the tee, but Stuart found a trap and took three shots to get out. This made Platt dormie and the match ended when the fifteenth was halved, Stuart just failing to get a birdie for the hole and to keep the match alive. The summaray:

CANADIAN AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Semifinal

J. Wood Platt, Whitemarsh Valley C. C., Chestnut Hill, Pa., defeated C. M. Stuart, Islemere, Montreal, 4 and 3.

C. R. Somerville, London H. C., London, Ont., defeated J. Raymond Ferguson, Whitemarsh Valley, Chestnut Hill, Pa., 10 and 9.

Roque Outcome Still in Doubt

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINONA LAKE, Ind.—The final day of the first week of the national tournament of the American Roque League started with the outcome in each of the three divisions still very much in doubt. A number of additional players are expected to arrive Aug. 9 or 10 in order to start play at the opening of the second week. No entries may be made after play starts Aug. 11. There will be no games on Sunday, Aug. 10.

First Division

Erwin Cranfill, Willowbranch, Ind., 32; G. R. Whitmore, Peoria, Ill., 22.

C. W. Davis, Newcastle, Pa., 32; W. T. Conkling, Earlville, N. Y., 3.

W. A. Rounds, Cleveland, 32; C. R. Zimmerman, Warsaw, 26.

G. R. Whitmore, 32; W. T. Conkling, 15.

George Atkinson, Westerville, O., 32; O. E. Barnhart, Chicago, 0.

O. E. Barnhart, 32; H. E. Lyman, Kansas City, 16.

O. E. Barnhart, 32; H. H. Woods, Cleveland, 7.

Sterling Rounds, Cleveland, 32; W. T. Conkling, 6.

W. H. Hoagland, Peoria, Ill., 32; W. A. Rounds, 7.

Sterling Rounds, 32; G. R. Whitmore, 4.

W. T. Conkling, 32; C. R. Zimmerman, 24.

Second Division

O. D. Barnhart, Chicago, 32; H. L. Herr, Chautauqua, N. Y., 6.

G. T. Franklin, Chicago, 32; A. J. Denny, Aurora, Ill., 27.

C. W. Ackerson, Westerville, O., 32; D. C. Hills, Indianapolis, 16.

J. W. Ogden, Kansas City, 32; James Ladd, Warsaw, 25.

J. W. Ogden, 32; I. H. Scott, Kent, O., 23.

H. L. Herr, 32; G. J. Poth, Dayton, O., 26.

G. T. Franklin, 32; O. D. Barnhart, 23.

A. J. Denny, 32; J. W. Ogden, 22.

Third Division

Harry Howard, Lakeside, O., 32; R. R. Johnson, Westerville, O., 2.

W. C. Mighell, Aurora, Ill., 32; C. E. McKee, Dublin, Ind., 20.

Harry Howard, 32; W. C. Mighell, 23.

FORT BRAGG ADVANCES

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I. (AP)—Fort Bragg defeated the Third Cavalry, 11 to 8, here Aug. 8 in an eastern inter-circuit polo championship match and advanced to the final round, which will be played Aug. 12. Chagrin Valley and Rockaway play Aug. 9 to determine which will meet Fort Bragg. Capt. I. C. Fleming excelled in the Aug. 8 match, scoring two goals.

Race Close Among American Batters

CHICAGO (AP)—The race for the American League batting championship once more has developed into a three-cornered battle between Al Simmons and Mickey Cochrane of the Athletics and Lou Gehrig of the Yankees. Unofficial averages including games of Aug. 6 disclosed that while the Yankees' first baseman kept his hold on first place for a second week, his lead dwindled to a bare percentage point over Simmons, while Cochrane, another former leader, stood but four points to the rear.

Gehrig's unofficial average was .382 compared with Simmons' .381 and Cochrane's .378. His percentage dropped five points during the sixteenth week, whereas Simmons increased one point and Cochrane hiked his two points.

Batting averages of most of the leaders dropped slightly during the same period, however. In addition to the Yankee and Athletic leaders they were Averill, Cleveland, .364; Dickey, New York, .363; Ruth, New York, .359; Hodapp, Cleveland, .357; Porter, Cleveland, .355; Manush, Washington, .354, and E. Rice, Washington, .249.

Gehrig, however, held the most individual honors. In addition to his slight margin in the batting race, his hits have been good for a total of 307 bases and have driven in 134 runs, leading totals in both those batting departments. Babe Ruth had the most runs to his credit, with 123, while he belted out five more home runs during the eight games for a total of 41, which put him far ahead of his record-breaking total of 1927. Urban Hodapp of the Indians led in most hits, with 156, and was tied with Marty McManus of Detroit in doubles, with 32. Earl Combs of the Yankees and Carl Reynolds of the White Sox had 15 triples, and McManus and his team mate, Charlie Gehringer, were the leading base-stealers of the circuit, with 16 apiece.

The Yankees continued to lead in team batting, with a .310 percentage, while Washington bettered its fielding average two points during the week to tie the Athletics for the lead in that field, with a .974 mark.

"Lefty" Grove of the Athletics captured two more games during the week to shorten the lead of the Yankee star, Wells. Grove has a season's record of 17 won and 4 lost, as compared with Wells's total of nine victories and two defeats.

SHAMROCK V RIDING OUT A WESTERLY GALE

ABOARD THE STEAM YACHT ERIN (AP)—Sir Thomas Lipton's America's Cup challenger, Shamrock V, Aug. 8, was riding out a westerly gale, with all well on board. This craft, her convoy, also is doing nicely on the way to America for the international regatta.

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TINY CYPRUS HOLDS LAST GATE TO EAST

(Continued from Page 1)

which Greece participated, the Cypriot Greeks seized on the occasion to voice a nationalist demand for union with Mother Hellas. Their hopes of success were based on the offer made in 1915 by the British Government to cede the island to King Constantine in return for immediate Greek intervention on the side of the Allies. But King Constantine had refused, and in 1923 the Treaty of Lausanne confirmed Great Britain in the possession of Cyprus.

Nevertheless, Cypriot-Greek aspirations toward union with Mother Greece have persisted unabated. The outward expression of this agitation comes almost as a shock to the newly arrived visitor to Cyprus. Every Sunday every Greek church flies the Greek flag so provocatively that lately the Turkish minority has caught this flag-waving habit. Today, not only on Moslem Fridays but also on Christian Sundays, every mosque sports the Turkish Crescent and Star on its red background. It is noticeably difficult to find the Union Jack of Great Britain.

Britain's Refusal

The "Union With Greece" party periodically presents memorials to the British Government. The latest, presented last November in London, was a curiously clumsy document. Its authors, after reiterating their desire for union with the motherland, propounded an alternative, whereby executive government should be vested in Greek-Cypriot hands, while the fiction of association with the British Empire should be maintained by the retention, in more or less honorary capacity, of three British figureheads.

The reply of the British Government was an unequivocal refusal. Not that the delegation ever expected that their proposal would be accepted. These memorials are mainly designed to keep patriotic fervor glowing, and latterly to promote the idea of an Anglo-Greek territorial bargain engineered from Athens on the analogy of the 1915 proposal.

Mr. Venizelos, however, has more than once stated that Cyprus is not a Greek *"terra irredenta,'* and that its acquisition is not a Greek national aspiration. Nor would its acquisition by Greece be calculated to foster the better relations which Athens is at present trying to cultivate with Angora. The Turkish Government would certainly resent the acquisition of Cyprus by the Greeks, whereas the British Administration, at any rate, minimizes the danger of anti-Turk aggression and guarantees the Turkish minority in Cyprus fair treatment and full civic liberties.

Help in Finance

The Cypriot Greeks produce arguments based on grievances against the British Administration. It will not be denied that for over 40 years the British Government conspicuously failed to concern itself seriously with the problem of the betterment of conditions in the island. Up to 1925, in fact, it was regarded more or less as nobody's child. But since Cyprus became a Crown colony, the criticism of official apathy has been far harder to substantiate. The British taxpayer has now shouldered the burden of the Cyprus quota toward the interest of the old Ottoman debt and has thus put £32,000 per annum into the Cypriot exchequer for local developments: commerce and agriculture enjoy the benefit of imperial preference: agriculture is being rapidly reorganized on modern lines: mining, of which the largest and most prosperous enterprise is American, has been fostered and assisted: the harbors are being enlarged to improve communication with the markets of the world: and roads have been multiplied and rebuilt.

Agriculture has always been the basic industry of the island. Up to 1924 farming mainly benefited the usurers and not the cultivators, of whom at least 80 per cent were hopelessly in the hands of Greek moneylenders. Six years ago, to counteract this state of affairs, the Agricultural Bank of Cyprus was founded with Government backing to liberate the peasant from the usurer class by advancing him money at fair rates to pay off old debts and to finance and improve new crops. This coöperation between Government and peasant is slowly but surely loosening the usurer's stranglehold on agriculture; and he and his class have now joined forces with other disgruntled Greek Cypriots who sigh for the day when British control will be no more. This not wholly disinterested conception of the future of the island has naturally provoked in British circles a fixed determination to eliminate politics from spheres where politics are detrimental to public good.

A Burning Question

A burning question in Cyprus has been education. Until recently the village schoomaster has been elected by the political heads of the village community. The result was that the successful candidate depended not on his ability to teach, but on his power to inculcate in the young a burning desire for union with Greece. However, last autumn the Legislature, by majority vote, finally placed the power of appointing village schoolmasters in government hands. It was wise and timely legislation. The Cypriots are urgently claiming a greater share in the active government of the island: and if they are to be trained for such careers, the younger generations are entitled to an education from qualified teachers.

The British have been in Cyprus for 50 years; but before 1878 the Greek Cypriots had known three centuries of Turkish domination and their grievances against the British are superficial, compared with their deep-seated religious and racial antipathy for the Turks. Thus the Turkish minority in the island naturally views the prospect of union with Greece with considerable misgiving.

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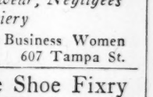

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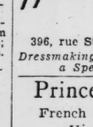

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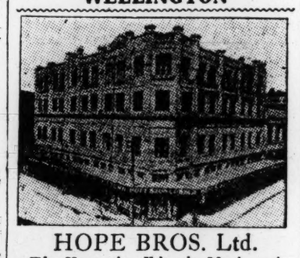

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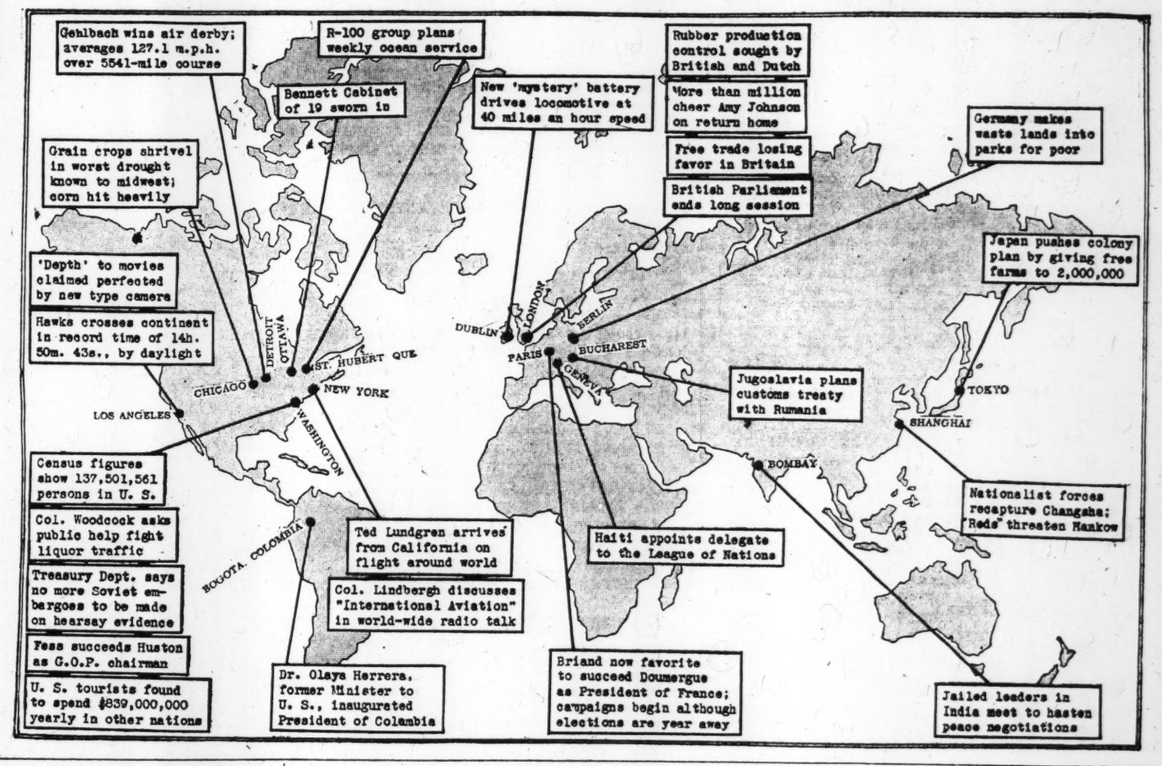
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Gehlbach wins air derby; averages 127.1 m.p.h. over 5541-mile course
R-100 group plans weekly ocean service
Rubber production control sought by British and Dutch
Bennett Cabinet of 19 sworn in
New 'mystery' battery drives locomotive at 40 miles an hour speed
More than million cheer Amy Johnson on return home
Germany makes waste lands into parks for poor
Grain crops shrivel in worst drought known to midwest; corn hit heavily
Free trade losing favor in Britain
British Parliament ends long session
Japan pushes colony plan by giving free farms to 2,000,000
'Depth' to movies claimed perfected by new type camera
Hawks crosses continent in record time of 14h. 50m. 43s., by daylight
Jugoslavia plans customs treaty with Rumania
Census figures show 137,501,561 persons in U. S.
Nationalist forces recapture Changsha; "Reds" threaten Hankow
Col. Woodcock asks public help fight liquor traffic
Ted Lundgren arrives from California on flight around world
Haiti appoints delegate to the League of Nations
Treasury Dept. says no more Soviet embargoes to be made on hearsay evidence
Col. Lindbergh discusses "International Aviation" in world-wide radio talk
Fess succeeds Huston as G.O.P. chairman
Briand now favorite to succeed Doumergue as President of France; campaigns begin although elections are year away
U. S. tourists found to spend $839,000,000 yearly in other nations
Dr. Olaya Herrera, former Minister to U. S., inaugurated President of Colombia
Jailed leaders in India meet to hasten peace negotiations
DUBLIN
LONDON
BERLIN
PARIS
BUCHAREST
GENEVA
DETROIT
OTTAWA
ST. HUBERT QUE
CHICAGO
NEW YORK
LOS ANGELES
WASHINGTON
BOGOTA, COLOMBIA
BOMBAY
TOKYO
SHANGHAI

One Minute Biographies

Who: JEAN RACINE.

Where: France.

When: Seventeenth century.

Why famous: One of the great French tragic dramatists. As a child he was cared for by his grandparents and sent to the grammar school at Beauvais. Later, at school and at college, he proved not alone an excellent scholar but an amateur writer of Latin and French verse as well. His letters of that period indicate an early disposition to devote his efforts to literature. When Louis XIV was to be married, Racine produced an ode in the impressive manner of the period which brought him not only 600 livres but the beginning of his reputation as a poet. By 1660 he had begun to write for the theater; and thereafter his personal history takes, in modern regard, an interest subordinate to the history of the writing and the production of his plays.

Little is known of, and even less may be said for, the private life of Jean Racine. We know of it from an account which was written by a son who could have had but faint memories of his father; and, too, from Racine's correspondence which lapses for considerable periods. Accurate information is meager at best. The poet and dramatist seems to have shared in the life of the time which cannot be measured according to modern conventions. For the most part, Racine lived in Paris, the friend of famous figures of the stage and of writers and poets. He was one of that "Society of Four," of which the other members were La Fontaine, Boileau and Molière. His plays were produced by one or the other of the famous Paris companies, the actors of the Marais or of the Palais Royal, of the Hotel de Bourgogne or of the Hotel de Nevers; they succeeded or they failed as circumstances or their own defects and merits decreed.

As for the plays themselves, to most people of today they are scarcely more than vaguely familiar names. Racine turned to classical themes, adapting the Senecan tragedy to suit his own times. One of his later, and probably the best known of his tragedies, was Phèdre which some theatergoers of today remember having seen acted by the great Sarah Bernhardt. In his own day Phèdre was a comparative failure, because of the almost simultaneous production of a play upon the same theme, written by one of Racine's contemporaries. As a result of a carefully calculated plot, the play, of mediocre quality, was acclaimed loudly, while the masterpiece of Racine was coldly disregarded. The effect upon the dramatist and poet was to cause him to turn away from the career of a playwright which he had followed for 13 years. His whole life seems to have been altered by this circumstance. Thereafter he became a man of quiet, even of religious habit; he married and gave himself over to domesticity. Only a few more tragedies did he write, notably Esther and Athalie—both exquisite. Racine's achievements had previously secured for him generous gifts of money from the king, while he and Boileau were appointed historiographers-royal; but before the end of his career Racine had lost both royal and popular favor.

Brevities

Humorist: "Men's shoulders are becoming broader," says a tailor. This is very fortunate, in view of the increasing burden of taxation.

Minneapolis Journal: Midget golf is to be followed by peewee baseball on an eight-foot diamond. Soon we shall be pitching horseshoes in the breakfast nook.

A Quotation for Today

PROGRESS is not automatic. The world only grows better, even in the moderate degree in which it does grow better, because people wish that it should, and take the right steps to make it better.—JOHN MORLEY.

The Mail Bag

Porterville, California

Dear Buzzy and Snubs:

I will stop my playing a few minutes to write to my little Monitor friends. I am just about one month old, but my, how I can play! I wear a black suit with white boots, white gloves, and a white vest and tie. On my little white nose is a black spot. Oh, yes, I also have white whiskers! I think it is great fun helping my mistress keep the chickens off the lawn. Besides myself, there are four grown cats, Sonny Boy, Nigger, Kellymo, and my mother, Fluff. They are all very kind to me and let me play just as I please with them.

When my folks go to town, I go across the road to visit my neighbors and have a fine play with their big cat Skeezix. They also have a cat, 13 years old, named Bert, but he doesn't like to play with little fellows like me.

Some chickens are on the lawn again, so I'd better get busy!

With love,
Boots.

Upper Montclair, New Jersey

Dear Editor:

What an interesting time I am having this summer and how I do enjoy the Monitor and its Mail Bag! It is wonderful that the boys and girls at camp may be mailed this wonderful paper. It is so full of good news and information on all subjects.

I had a very interesting trip to Crystal Cave in Pennsylvania, last week. It was very entertaining under the ground amid all fanciful shapes and growths. The stalactites and stalagmites were of great interest. It was about 54 degrees in the cave, and when we came out it seemed like an oven. The Monitor is certainly doing a wonderful work all over the world and helping to establish world peace.

I am 11 and in the seventh grade. Hoping to hear from anyone wishing to correspond and interested in books.

Roxanne W.

Chaldon, Surrey, England.

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag, and I would like to correspond with someone in South Africa, Australia, China and Japan. I am 15 years old and interested in stamps, nature, and every kind of outdoor sports.

Chaldon is a beautifully-wooded district, and the village has an interesting church, built in the thirteenth century. Inside the porch is a row of hooks for the villagers to hang their lanterns on while they attend the service. Some of the older villagers still do this, on winter nights. Although the houses are mostly far apart here, the vicar makes a point of visiting everybody in his parish twice a year, and he always walks there, although he is allowed a horse.

Near our house there is a stone erected marking the place where a pond used to be. It was fed by a spring, and the villagers used to get their drinking water from it. In droughts, they used to come from Betchingly, about two miles away, for water, because it never failed. But now the town hall is built over the original site, and there is just a stone to mark the place.

Where we go for our holidays in Cornwall there are two castles of the time of Henry VIII guarding the entrance to the harbor. Just outside, there is the "Implacable," the oldest ship afloat, while in the harbor itself are the "Froudroyarte" and "Cutty Sack." The Cutty Sack is the last of the tea clippers, and it has just gone on a voyage round the world.

All around this part are beautiful wooded creeks, with little villages, sometimes just one street of cottages, tucked away in the hollows. We explore these creeks in a motorboat, and then row ashore to have lunch and go for walks through the woods.

I hope someone will write to me soon!
Ann M.

Brisbane, Queensland, Australia

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I feel that I ought to write and express my appreciation for these helpful letters.

I have lived in Queensland all my life and have attended First Church of Christ Scientist in Brisbane for two years. Sunday School has been a very great help to me in my schooling and in other things.

Brisbane is a beautiful city and has very fine buildings such as the new Town Hall, which is the finest in Australia.

I would like to correspond with any other girls of my own age (13).
Hazel

Concord, New Hampshire

Dear Editor:

Although this is my first letter, I have taken the greatest interest in the Mail Bag and wish to show my gratitude by writing one. I am 15 years old and have always attended a Christian Science Sunday school. I now go to the Sunday school and church in Concord, N. H., which Mary Baker Eddy gave to us.

Concord contains the wonderful Pleasant View Home which is erected on the spot where Mary Baker Eddy's home once stood. The farm connected with it is lovely. Just the other afternoon a friend and I visited it, but the cows weren't there, so, some morning at 5 o'clock we are going to get up and watch the men milk the cows. I have never tried milking a cow; have you?

I have always enjoyed the Monitor and especially like the Home Forum and the Minute Biographies. My hobbies are collecting pictures and clippings and postcards, riding horseback and dancing.

I am a Girl Scout and am learning how to blow a bugle, so maybe sometime I can be the troop bugler. I would like to correspond with any girl in the world. Please write.

Many thanks for the Monitor and love to all its readers.

Barbara Annalee D.

[Please send in your full name and street address, Barbara.—Ed.]

The following would like to receive letters:

Camila S. (12), Dayton, O.—From Girl Scouts and Girl Guides.

John S. (13), Galesburg, Ill.—A Boy Scout and collects stamps.

Josephine C. (14), Benton, Ill.—Will exchange stamps.

Frances F. (15), Glen Ellyn, Ill.—Interested in stamps.

Lucille M. (15), Los Angeles, Calif.—From abroad. Interested in art and literature.

Florence P. (17), Chatham, N. J.—Especially from a French girl.

Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equal 1 penny, British.)

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Missing Letter Puzzle: Reddy Ridder readily read red leather reader, reading letters in really literary leisure.

"I Record, only the Sunny Hours"

Sharing

London

A LOVELY, unselfed act came to the notice of the writer recently. It was a day of sudden, heavy showers, such downpours that awnings were ripped open by the force of the rain, and the streets were like rushing rivers in a few minutes. A horse and cart, with an elderly driver, were caught in one of these storms, so, pulling up at the curb, the driver climbed down and took shelter under the porch of a shop.

But only for a second did he remain there; the next moment he was at the horse's head. Taking off his meager coat he held it over them both—a very inadequate shelter when viewed from a material standpoint. But that act of unselfed love surely afforded a far greater shelter and protection for both man and horse.

The storm lasted for nearly half an hour, but not for one moment did he leave his position; and when the rain ceased, he climbed up into the seat with a cheery, "Come on, Bess," and drove away. His garments were streaming wet, but his heart must have felt the joy of sharing the best he had to give with his faithful coworker.

A Word a Day

Naïve

This word was taken bodily from the French *naïve* (feminine of *naïf*), which Cotgrave explained as meaning "natural, in no way counterfeit," derived from the Latin *nativus*, "native, natural."

We use the word to designate that which has native or unaffected simplicity, that which is artless or ingenuous, entirely natural—not sophisticated.

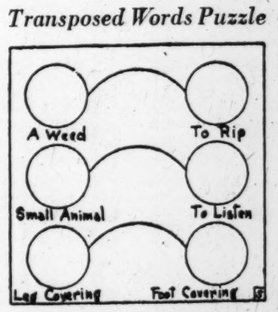
There is also the noun form "naïveté," which expresses "artlessness, native simplicity, or unaffected naturalness.

Na-ïve' is accented on the second syllable and is pronounced as though spelled nah-eev', with the *a* as in *arm*, *ee* as in *feet*. Na-ïve-té' has principal emphasis on the third syllable, and is pronounced as though spelled nah-eev-tay', with first *a* as in *arm*, *ee* as in *feet*, second *a* as in *late*.

"His naïve manners and remarks gave evidence that the city had not engulfed him."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor

Transposed Words Puzzle



In the left-hand circles should be written four-letter words, the meanings of which are given below each circle. If you use the correct words, the letters forming them may be transposed to spell other four-letter words, the meanings of which are given under the right-hand circles.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Where Do the Nations Stand?

DIPLOMATIC opinion, especially in France, is now seeking a definition of the responsibilities incurred under the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Locarno treaties, and the Pact of Paris. It is probable that circumstances will shortly compel various European nations to press for a clear statement of their own liabilities and the liabilities of others. Since the Kellogg-Briand pact carries no specific commitments perhaps it can be omitted from the questionnaire. Nevertheless, public thought is occupied with the implications of this pact, and it is desirable to know what would be the attitude of its signatories, and notably the attitude of the United States, in the event—unlikely though it may be—of a violation of the pact which condemns warfare.

Would the signatories, including the United States, take any steps to insist on the fulfillment of a solemn promise? Would they call for consultations? Would they bring pressure to bear on a prospective belligerent? And if preventive measures were inadequate, would they refuse their countenance and sustenance to one or both of the belligerents? Would they even go further than withholding their support? Would they attempt to discover the aggressor, and in some positive manner range themselves against that aggressor? These are questions of vital importance and they still wait for an answer. An answer must sooner or later be found, and perhaps the sooner the better.

To confine our attention, however, to the European scene, it is evident that France is somewhat perturbed at recent signs of an ambiguous interpretation of engagements contracted under the Covenant and the Locarno treaties. Great Britain was reluctant to enter into a Mediterranean pact, and generally seemed to consider that its obligations, hypothetical and incalculable, should be reduced to a minimum.

There has been much vagueness about clauses which appear to call for mutual aid in the event of war. Where, precisely, do the nations stand? Do they hold by their pledges? Do they mean to fulfill them literally? Would they be forced into action even against their will? There has been so much confusion and contradiction in recent discussions that it is well to ask for more clarity. The peoples should be aware of their commitments, and should not suddenly find themselves, to their dismay, compelled to take up positions which they have never consciously accepted. Those who remember the doubts which surrounded the conventions before the war, and the unsuspected fetters which they seemed to impose on European governments, would welcome an attempt at clarification.

But it follows, if there are to be questionings on these points—as there should be—then there should also be questionings on other points, such as the nature of the military engagements, if they exist, among the members of the Little Entente, Poland, Belgium, and France. Do they or do they not go beyond the general understanding of the League? Do they amount to an alliance, which is none the less an alliance because it is defensive? Do they add something to the engagements of the League, and therefore make the engagements of the League more onerous for those who have not specifically contracted these additional engagements but who may be drawn into an imbroglio resulting from them?

These are questions which are becoming more insistent. They are more insistent at present for two major reasons. The first is that of the somewhat strained relations of France and Italy. All countries which are bound by the Covenant are entitled to know, not only how they are bound by the Covenant, but what additional understandings, which may affect them, exist on the French and Italian side. Secondly, there are serious debates about the formation of a European federation, and before those debates can proceed far all the facts concerning the relations of European countries must be laid on the table. It has become highly desirable, then, that a definition of the obligations, general and specific, of all the countries, should be drawn up with the least possible delay.

Words That Need a Holiday

SOME words have been so overworked that they need a holiday. In England of late almost everything has become "brilliant." It has become almost an age of brilliant billiards, brilliant batting, brilliant novelists and brilliant weddings in a brilliant season. There is a danger that they may all become so coruscating that nobody will shine.

"Gorgeous" and "marvelous" ought to be sent for a quiet doze at the seaside, and as for "thrilling" and "sensational," if something sensational happened it is doubtful whether it would thrill. There was even seen not long ago in a London newspaper, or on its posters, or both, the phrase "sensational cricket"! The two words, one would have thought, were mutually destructive. If it were cricket, surely it could not have been sensational, and the cricket lover might be excused for saying that if it were sensational it could scarcely be cricket. The present may be a highly mechanized age, but there is no excuse for making a word into a pointless robot.

One reason for the desire to dismiss words to the holiday camp in order that they may lie on shelves of silence is not only their overuse but their overmisuse. Of these is the word "frightfully." A young man is "frightfully handsome." A new book is "frightfully good." A discourse was "frightfully soothing"! One almost expected after this last to hear some such tabloid mutual contradiction as "frightfully free from fright." No one has gone quite as far as that, perhaps, but after "sensational cricket" and "frightfully soothing," very little along this line is likely to cause surprise.

Mr. Hoover's Next Appointments

FIFTEEN thousand positions with salaries amounting annually to many millions of dollars are filled by presidential appointment. The pressure on the Chief Executive of the United States is enormous. National party leaders and local politicians must be consulted. If senatorial confirmation is necessary, there is always the possibility that nominations will be scrutinized with hostile eyes in the august upper chamber. Naturally, the burden on the President is greatest at the beginning of his term, but he is rarely, if ever, without posts which are actually, or are certain to become, vacant.

The special session of the Senate adjourned without confirming President Hoover's nominations for the Federal Power Commission. His designation of Nicholas Roosevelt as Vice-Governor of the Philippine Islands was, similarly, not acted upon, and Mr. Roosevelt has received a recess appointment.

One of the most important vacancies, however, has not been much discussed. The candidacy of Secretary of Labor Davis for the Senate from Pennsylvania makes it likely that his place in the Cabinet will have to be filled. Two probabilities have been mentioned: Miss Grace Abbott, the present chief of the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor, and W. N. Doak, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. Each has the official approval of the American Federation of Labor for the post, and Miss Abbott naturally has the backing of social workers' and women's organizations, many of whose leaders supported President Hoover during his campaign. As a candidate for a Cabinet office, Miss Abbott, of course, arouses unusual interest because, if President Hoover's choice should fall on her, she would be the first woman to be a member of an American Cabinet.

These important appointments, however, perhaps do not cause Presidents as much difficulty as do those to minor posts. There, local and sectional influences and state organizations are of considerable importance and their desires must frequently be recognized. In recruiting his official family, an American President is usually allowed a rather free hand, restrained only by national party considerations and personal pledges and inclinations.

Is Hiking Coming Back?

HIKING! What visions that word conjures up for those who can look back a few years to the days when automobiles were rarities, and when Shank's ponies were trusted more than they are generally trusted today. Some have even spoken of the lost art of walking. But is this true? Is not rather the art showing signs of a lively renaissance in some quarters, and does this not mean that a similar recrudescence is to be expected in many others?

In a western university, for instance, where the summer session attracts visitors from all parts of the country, the Climbers' Club sponsors semi-weekly excursions to the adjacent mountains and canyons, and adds piquancy to the excursions by the promise of beefsteak and 'taters cooked in the hot embers. It is not a strange sight to see automobiles parked before rooming houses while their owners join the parade of walkers to the high places on a cool summer afternoon.

The lure of the mountains and the prospect of beautiful scenery are not necessary to send lazy folk to climbing the hills and investigating on foot a path through the woods. Not only does a new glow of accomplishment come with every vigorous stride—to say nothing of an accompanying zest for dinner and rest at the journey's end, but one becomes a fellow traveler with such roadside philosophers as Robert Louis Stevenson and Henry D. Thoreau, and enters into the comradeship of bird and flower and bough.

Not to enjoy a trudge down beckoning roads, declining the offers of automobile drivers to give a lift, is to confess that the machine age has done its worst, and that soft living has become a habit.

Choosing the "Best" Music

HE HAS courage who publishes a list of "bests" in any field. The critical barrage begins the moment his selection shows its head. Albert Coates has not been deterred by this prospect from naming "the best fifty" musical compositions. The distinguished Anglo-Russian composer and conductor, now directing the concerts of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra at the Lewisohn Stadium, New York, has intrusted his musical confession of faith to the New York Evening Post.

Mr. Coates, however, spikes the guns of his critics by the comment he makes on his own selection. The list has an "unavoidable personal bias." One work has been chosen from a composer, although "one could make a list of fifty works by limiting oneself to only a few composers which would comprise greater music than in a list embracing fifty composers." He has also eliminated from consideration compositions in smaller form, such as chamber music, songs and piano compositions. He specifically refers to the exclusion of Chopin as "unfortunate."

But even with these explanations, plenty of ground for complaint will be found. So far as the United States is concerned, no doubt there will be indignation in many quarters when it is found that only one American composer is listed, and he is—George Gershwin. What will admirers of Edward MacDowell say to that? And what will modernists say when they discover that the sole representative of Hungary is Liszt, and not Bartók? Or that Stravinsky is represented by "Pétrouchka" and not by "Le Sacre du Printemps"? There is no space for Rameau among French composers, nor for Palestrina among Italian; though Saint-Saëns and Respighi find a place, and Johann Strauss jostles Richard of that name among the Germans. And will there be general agreement with the selection of "Manfred" as representative of Schumann, or with the ignoring of Byrd among the English?

Nevertheless, if we look at the positive side, we shall have to grant that the list has many obvious merits. Bach, Beethoven, Brahms, Mozart, Wagner, Moussorgsky, Debussy, Rossini, Verdi, Vaughan Williams—these composers, and others included with them, must surely have place, even if in some instances one would prefer a different piece from the one chosen as more representative of one or another of them. And finally, the irrefutable rebuttal: If you don't like it, do a better one.

Being Fair to Air Transport

HUNDREDS of thousands of passengers are carried by airplane, literally, millions of miles every year, but the fact is not regarded as news by the average newspaper. Let one plane crash, however, from any cause whatever, and the event is at once blazoned across the front pages. This is perhaps natural, but it is certainly regrettable, for it gives a false view of the hazards of aviation.

Passengers are being carried every week by air transportation companies across the torrid zone of India and other countries in the Far East, in the most northerly part of Canada, all over Europe and in most of the states in America. The record of fatalities is remarkably low, comparing with any other form of transportation. On one occasion Imperial Airways made the announcement that 3,800,000 miles had been flown by its planes without a single fatality. Statistics from the Pan-American Airways and from the numerous air lines of Europe are equally encouraging.

It has been observed that the accidents that do happen in the field of aviation are not among transportation planes. Instead, the majority of them are the result of uncontrolled and ill-regulated flying, a fact which shows the urgent need for regulatory laws, federal rather than state.

In view of these facts it would certainly seem that no apprehension on the part of the public is warranted. Statistics show beyond question that aerial transportation under proper control has abundantly proved its place in the field of safe transportation.

Stone Fences

OBSERVING tourists are responsible for the report that stone fences are disappearing from the farms of New England and New York State. If this news is confirmed on any large scale, it is something to "view with alarm" as well as regret. Can it really be that these solid walls which have fringed the country highways, served as "line fences" between farms, and cut broad meadows up in orderly squares like a checkerboard, are actually vanishing from the landscape? We are informed that some of them are being sacrificed for base and top-dressing of hard surface highways. Others are being removed because they are unsightly, or take up too much room.

It is true that old-fashioned stone fences usually were three or four feet thick, but meadow and pasture land must be soaring in price if the space occupied by these venerable walls is considered wasted. And who ever heard of stone fences being "unsightly"? In fact, they have been one of the most picturesque features of New England farms for a century or more. Has the artistic sense vanished among modern farmers? A straight, level, trim stone wall was always a thing of beauty, and one that straggled a little, was thoroughly weather-beaten, or was tumbled down a bit here and there, was even more so.

And think of the labor involved in building—and removing—them. The ones on the farm of our boyhood were the product of years of "slack spells," showery days when hay could not be drawn to the barn, and, we sadly recall, of innumerable days when we would have preferred to do most anything else instead of "pick stone." It seemed to us that retreating glaciers had left most of their deposit of stones on our farm! But it was a joy to see a field cleared of stones, and whether it was a meadow or a cornfield it made the plowing and mowing a much less strenuous job.

If these stone walls disappear, we wonder what the wild grapes and "chokecherries" will do. The best ones always grew along the old wall. Chipmunks will have to find a new place to scamper. And in the autumn when butternuts are ripe on the old tree down in the pasture, where will farmer boys go to crack the nuts? Nothing in the world was quite so well suited to this purpose as a shady spot on a stone wall. If all the other stone walls disappear, we hope the one under which our boyhood brook ran will be spared, with its cool moss-covered stones and the wild mint that grew beside them.

Editorial Notes

The Wall Street Journal relates that when a Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway brakeman found a robin's nest in the coupling block of an oil tank car, the switching crew—with the assent of railroad officials—left the car undisturbed on a siding until the three eggs in the nest were hatched and the birdlings grown. Considering the time the car was out of service, the Journal says this was probably the most expensive family of robins reared in the Southwest this season. Yet the railroad company has not sent any bill to Mr. and Mrs. Robin for demurrage charges.

President Hoover attended a Washington Senators-Philadelphia Athletics baseball game recently and stayed until the last Senator was out. This is not the first time a President has stayed around until the last Senator was out, however.

The New Jersey Commissioner of Motor Vehicles defines a good driver as "one who knows and obeys the rules of the game of driving." One might add thereto, "and recognizes that he is not the sole judge of his knowing and obeying."

Now that a radio-controlled "blind" flight of 1000 miles has been completed, the goal of such trips—freedom from weather conditions—can be seen.

Felice and Others Buy Antiques

NOWADAYS, every household has its collector of antiques. Felice is ours. There is rarely a week, although Felice is a busy office person, when she does not drive up with a more or less decrepit table or chest or "what-not"—dusty and often musty articles which have been purchased at a great bargain and can be repaired at practically no cost at all. You will guess that Felice does not frequent the select shops, but those small, out-of-the-way places which your true "antiquist" seems to prefer.

In town, her favorite haunts are the shabby secondhand furniture stores on East Commerce Street, where a really good piece sometimes finds its way among the mission and golden-oak atrocities. It is only occasionally that I accompany Felice upon these interesting quests, but I was with her on the memorable morning when she bought the quaint little rocking-chair which I at first derided, but now occupy in preference to any chair in the house.

Felice had had her eye upon the rocker for some time and had endeavored to describe it to me with that rare combination of enthusiasm and incoherence which is "Felice." Truly, I had pictured something a trifle more elegant. When the morning of the auction came and Felice led me through a maze of ill-smelling household relics to the place where the chair awaited its next owner, I had to admit my disappointment. For myself, I could not see why Felice felt so drawn to it. The poles are not more opposite than was the very modern Felice, in a particularly dashing and undeniably green silk frock, to this demure old walnut rocker which suggested at a glance the porch of a country cottage, and clamored for a mature woman in sprigged calico to settle herself in it for a quiet rock.

* * *

Felice, you must know, never settles herself anywhere and could not possibly have been concerned in the chair's quite remarkable accommodation to the curves of one's back. I began to be facetious, although the chair did turn me tenderly to the simple, unaffected scenes of my childhood; but the light in Felice's eyes (a certain gleam which I have learned to associate with the inveterate antiquist) told me that this was no laughing matter. I knew that Felice had determined that she simply must have that chair and that we were in for the auction even if the rocker should be the last piece up.

But, after all, having introduced both Felice and the rocking-chair and assured you that, should you drop in upon us, you will find Felice charming and the rocker comfortable, I hasten to explain that this story is not, strictly speaking, about either one of them, but about a little adventure into the by-paths of kindness which it was our privilege to witness that morning at the auction.

As I have intimated, the auction room was a none too savory place. On this hot summer morning, it was cluttered with a hodgepodge collection of furniture and household goods strongly suggestive of shiftless, perhaps hastily ejected families; the salvage of earthquake or hurricane, and the disappointed hopes of sundry installment-plan purchasers. There was furniture of every "race, color, and previous condition of servitude," and moving about among the various pieces were individuals who might be similarly described.

There were plain young couples, "starting out sensible-like," estimating certain sturdy pieces and thinking, one could tell, in terms of sandpaper, brush and lacquer. There was a stout, capable-looking woman attempting to gather into a corner six matching chairs which one knew instinctively were destined to be placed around another boarding-house table. There were women dressed as stylishly as Felice who were searching, one felt sure, for the occasional rare find which makes even so sordid a place as an East Commerce Street auction room tolerable.

* * *

And there were the colored folk, one buxom, ebony-faced woman, in particular, who had her eyes fixed longingly upon a small, badly abused radio.

Upon this distinctly democratic scene descended the real aristocrat of the occasion, Mr. Fuller, the auctioneer. His dress and demeanor lent a surprising dignity to the cluttered room, and his dramatic ability proved far superior to his present opportunity. With a fine sense of the value of suspense and climax, he started in at the rear of the shop, stationing himself in the midst of dilapidated refrigerators and drawing the crowd about him with the sureness of a magnet.

"Now, anyone could use this nice, 'new' refrigerator. It's only ten years old, more or less. It holds 1000 pounds of ice (not all at once, perhaps)—I hear $2—I got $2.10—I got $3—make it $3.50—this is first, second, and last call—sold to the gentleman with the pink whiskers, and he's got an ice box that'll make the Polar Giant look like a teddy bear.

"Well, now, the next thing will be something else. Here," pointing to the most unpromising of leather couches, "is the best buy in the house. This couch makes a full-sized bed—guaranteed; let me see what it's guaranteed to do. It's absolutely and pos-i-tive-ly guaranteed to make your house guest stay exactly one night and never repeat his visit—now, folks, don't all speak at once. . . .

"Well, well, here's a bran'-new (just after the Civil War) cookstove named Pollyanna! Pollyanna, you're not as glad-looking as you ought to be. Who wants Pollyanna? Everyone ought to have this ray of sunshine in the house (she will shine, yet, ladies, if you use a little elbow grease)—I got $3—remember you get the 'gladness' thrown in."

* * *

Blithely, Mr. Fuller drew the crowd from cookstoves to cupboards, from kitchen to breakfast nook, from dining room to parlor. The really good pieces and the few antiques, including Felice's rocker, he was evidently reserving for the very last. I marveled at Felice's patience in waiting and my respect for the chair increased somewhat because of it. But it could not be long now, for Mr. Fuller had arrived at the last group of the more plebeian pieces and was about to offer the shabby little radio beside which our colored friend stood eagerly waiting.

It was at this point, however, that someone in the crowd gave an exclamation of astonishment and communicated in a loud whisper to his neighbor, "Well, can you beat it, a canary bird!" Sure enough! In a bent, dilapidated cage standing on the top of an old wardrobe, was a pale, frightened canary. Everybody turned to gaze. A canary bird at an auction! Who ever heard of such a thing? Somebody must have been hard pressed or utterly heartless.

Felice gave one look at the poor creature and, forsaking her post near the rocking-chair, disappeared through the crowd, returning presently with a package of birdseed and a cup of water. Mr. Fuller, somewhat discomfited by this rival interest, attempted to answer the flood of questions which began to pour in upon him, lapsing from his superb manner into what was, evidently, his everyday vernacular: "Naw, he ain't sung none since he was brought in. Sure we feed him, Saturday." (And today was Monday, no Tuesday!) Interest in Mr. Fuller and his bargains began to fall away.

"Here, here now," he wheedled, endeavoring to recover his previous suavity. "It's all right, my friends, and we can't stop for a bird in a gilded cage. Look what we got here! A bran-new radio! Not a Radio-Victrola, perhaps, but just the thing to keep the hubby home of nights. Tune in on Honolulu—hear 'em singing right on the shores of Waikiki! Someone start her off. What's the use of starting in the cellar, folks? Do I hear—"

* * *

The colored woman with the shining, good-natured face looked earnestly at the instrument, and then long and compassionately at the pale, silent bird on top of the shabby wardrobe. Her hands grasped her worn handbag closely, speculatively, as if she were counting the coins within—counting and estimating. She couldn't buy both and she had dreamed long of owning a radio. Everybody else in Magnolia Alley had a radio! An' the auctioneer had said that this particular radio was guaranteed to keep husban's home nights (which her husban' was always anywhar else but)—

Still, there was that pore bird! An' it wasn't likely nobody else'd be fool enough to buy it! She looked again at the radio, longingly. She "might could" get the radio this week an' come back for the canary after next pay day. But then, it was hard to tell whether the pore creatur' would last over. . . . As it was, it would take a heap o' care to bring him aroun'—an' she an' her husban' both did "day's work" an' prob'ly wouldn't get much pleasure out of a canary bird at night. . . . But somehow, the same "somehow" which had made her forgive her wandering husband over and over and over again, and take him back, and feed him, and iron his shirts so that he "could" stay out nights—

"Mr. Auctioneer Man," the voice was clear and decisive, "I was fixin' to buy this here radio contraption. But what you done said about it keepin' a man home nights done taken the flavor out fer me. How come anybody'd want a man perpetu'lly underfoot?" The crowd laughed. "But, Mr. Auctioneer Man, if you'll give me a chance at that canary bird, I sho will appreciate it—"

It was an easy sale and, from Mr. Fuller's standpoint, clear gain. He hadn't even considered putting up the pale, trembling bird. But it was, to the kindly Negress, also pure gain—gain of a finer, more enduring variety. Proudly, she received the battered cage into her capable black hands. Benignly she beamed upon the wholly sympathetic crowd.

"White folks," she said as she turned to leave, "he ain't much to look on now, but jes' you wait till I turns a little sunshine on him!" The crowd laughed again, and somebody was heard to say, "Fuller's sold another antique!"

L. H. H.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Bootleggers and Rumrunners in Germany

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The following paragraph is from a Vienna dispatch in the July issue of Variety, an entertainment weekly published in New York:

Germany apparently also has its bootleggers and its rumrunning troubles, as exemplified in 'The Night Is Stormy.' This new film centers about booze smuggling in the North Sea.

It does not appear from this that bootleggers would be eliminated by the elimination of prohibition.

Philadelphia, Pa. JOHN BLACKMAN.

From Another Long-Distance Diarist

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was greatly interested in the letter published in The Christian Science Monitor of March 15 regarding a diary kept since 1866.

I, too, have kept a diary, and though I have done so only since 1886, there are certain features of my method that make the books I have compiled particularly interesting. I have a volume containing about 400 pages, the first leaf being dated January 1, the second January 2, and so on till December 31. Underneath I have written 1886, and so on to 1900 inclusive. For each day I have a space for three lines in small writing. I have been in the habit of writing about my daily work, my travels, my visits to friends and the names of those who visited me, the weather, important political events, etc., but everything in telegram style.

At the end of the year I have noted the especially notable and important items of each year in order to be able to see in a minute what has passed in each of the various years. Of these books I have at present three, the first from 1886 till 1900, the second from 1901 till 1929 inclusive, the third beginning Jan. 1, 1930.

The new third book is headed as the previous ones, save that underneath each day I have left blank five lines, and in these I have written the most remarkable events of the previous forty-four years. This is most interesting, and every morning before I make the entry of the past day I read what has happened in all the before years.

Düsseldorf, Ger. ALBERT HERZFELD.

America and Its Southern Neighbors

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A letter to a person in Honduras who could not be found was returned to me with this statement (translated from the Spanish) stamped on the back of it by the Honduran post office:

Drunkards frequently develop into thieves, murderers and incendiaries. Drunkenness leads rapidly to the cemetery or, what is worse, to the penitentiary or the insane asylum.

Aside from the strangeness of such a statement stamped on letters by a government post office, the statement is interesting as calling attention to the influence that the example of the United States exerts upon its southern neighbors. The attitude of Honduras toward drunkenness may or may not have been instigated directly by the recent attitude of Mexico toward alcoholic beverages. But Mexico's attitude was undoubtedly a consequence of the Eighteenth Amendment in the United States.

The United States is known to its southern neighbors as "the Colossus of the North." It were well for it to use its influence, not for its own aggrandizement, but for their help. CHARLES HOOPER.

Coeur d'Alene, Ida.

Chile's National Debt

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Monitor of July 28, under the heading "Notes From Chile," is the statement that Chile has no national debt. I am informed by my brokers that the debt is $492,600,000. I own some of these bonds. WILLIAM L. BALDWIN.

Minneapolis, Minn.